NOT TO BE TAKEN FROM LIBRARY
WITHOUT PERMISSION.

LIBRARY
RECEIVED
NOV 9 1918

ISSUED EVERY WEDNESDAY

DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

ESTABLISHED IN SEPTEMBER 1914 AS "WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS"

D. O. HAYNES & Co. Publishers No. 3 PARK PLACE NEW YORK U. S. A.

SUBSCRIPTION:—U. S., CUBA AND MEXICO, $4.00; CANADA, $4.50; FOREIGN, $5.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE

VOL. V NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 6, 1918 No. 9

OIL ALMONDS BITTER
(S. P. A.)
Manufactured at our works in California.
W. J. BUSH & CO., Inc.
100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK

Oil Citronella (Native and Java)
Oil Amber (Crude and Rectified)
Oil Anise—Oil Cassia
MAGNUS, MABEE & REYNARD, Inc.
Essential Oils, Drugs and Chemicals
257 Pearl Street, New York City

H.A.METZ & CO., Inc.
122 Hudson Street NEW YORK, N. Y.
Dyestuffs, Colors, Sizing and Finishing Materials
Produced by
Consolidated Color & Chemical Co., Newark, N. J.
Dyestuffs and Intermediates
Produced by
Central Dyestuff & Chemical Co., Newark, N. J.

ESTABLISHED 1884
ROCKHILL & VIETOR
COMMISSION MERCHANTS Chicago
SELLING AGENTS New York.
Menthol Crystals Chamomile Flowers
Refined Camphor Essential Oils
Japanese Open Insect Flowers
CHEMICALS DRUGS OILS

Chas. F. Garrigues Company
80 MAIDEN LANE, N. Y.
Barium Binoxide 82-86-90%
Caustic Potash First Sorts, 88-92% U. S. P.
Gum Arabic
Oil Mustard Art, U.S.P.
Stearate of Zinc, U. S. P.
INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS BOTANICAL DRUGS

Lead Nitrate White Crystals
Lead Nitrate Broken Technical
Acetate of Soda Broken Lumps
ANILINE DYES AND CHEMICALS, Inc.
Cedar and Washington Sts.,
New York City

We offer for prompt or future shipment
Paradichlorbenzol
Orthodichlorbenzol
Paranitrochlorbenzol
Orthonitrochlorbenzol
Dinitrochlorbenzol
Acetylsalicylic Acid (Aspirin)
Acetphenetidin (Phenacetin)
Phenolphthalein
Glycerophosphates

Monsanto Chemical Works
ST. LOUIS
Own and operate
COMMERCIAL ACID CO.
EAST ST. LOUIS PLANT
NEW YORK BRANCH
PLATT and PEARL STS.

Muriatic Acid 20°—Glauber Salts—Phosphate of Soda—Phosphoric Acid Paste P_2O_5
EDWARD P. MEEKER, Manufacturers' Agent, 68 Maiden Lane, New York Phone John 6346

Refined Coal-Tar Products

Benzol, Pure
Benzol, 100%
Benzol, 90%
Benzol, 50%
Benzol, Straw Color
Toluol, Pure
Toluol, Commercial
Toluol, Straw Color
Xylol, Pure
Xylol, Commercial
Solvent Naphtha
Crude Solvent Naphtha
Hi-Flash Naphtha
Crude Heavy Solvent Naphtha
No. 10 Naphtha
Heavy Naphtha
Pyridin, Denaturing
Pyridin, Commercial
Paracumaron Resin
Heavy Solvent Oil
Shingle Stain Oil
Special Heavy Oil
Special Heavy Oil, Grade 2
Neutral Hydrocarbon Oil
Creosote Oil
Crude Carbolic Acid, 97-99% Straw Color
Crude Carbolic Acid, 95% Dark
Crude Carbolic Acid, 50% 1st Quality
Crude Carbolic Acid, 25% 1st Quality
Crude Carbolic Acid, 15% 1st Quality
Crude Carbolic Acid, 50-60% 2nd Quality
Crude Carbolic Acid, 25-30% 2nd Quality
Crude Carbolic Acid, 10-15% 2nd Quaiity
Dip Oil
Phenol, U.S.P., Natural
Phenol, U.S.P., Synthetic
Para-Amidophenol
Cresol, U.S.P.
Refined Cresylic Acid, No. 5
Ortho-Cresol
Meta-Para-Cresol
Xylenols
Resorcin, Technical
Resorcinol, U.S.P.
Naphthalin, Flake
Naphthalin, Small Balls
Naphthalin, Large Balls
Naphthalin, Crushed
Naphthalin, Powdered
Naphthalin, Granulated
Naphthalin, Rice
Naphthalin, Lump
Naphthalin, One-ounce Cakes
Naphthalin, Square Tablets
Naphthalin, Round Tablets
Cryst Alba
Nitronaphthalin
Alpha-Naphthylamin
Anthracin 80%
Carbazol
Phenanthrin
Special Cresol Compound
Disinfectants, Coefficients 2 to 16
Phthalic Acid Anhydride

We invite inquiries for the various products listed above, but would call attention to the fact that on some of these items present heavy contract obligations make immediate offerings impossible.

Assures Quality Barrett Standard **and Service**

The Barrett Company

Chemical Department

17 Battery Place TRADE B MARK **New York, N. Y.**

ISSUED EVERY WEDNESDAY

DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

ESTABLISHED IN SEPTEMBER 1914 AS "WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS"

VOL. V NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 6, 1918 No. 9

Entered as second-class matter. Dec. 7, 1914 at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

D. O. HAYNES & Co., *Publishers*, . New York

Publication Office: No. 3 Park Place.

Telephone, 7646 Barclay - Cable Address, "Era, New York."
CHICAGO OFFICE—123 W. Madison St.—'Phone, Central 6941

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

United States, Cuba and Mexico.....$4.00 a year
Canada $4.50 and Foreign $5.00 a year.
Single Copies, 10 cents

ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

REMIT by P. O. or Express Order or New York Draft payable to order of D. O. Haynes & Co. Add 10 cents for collection charges if you send local check.

Published at No. 3 Park Place, Borough of Manhattan, New York, by D. O. Haynes & Co., a corporation; President and treasurer, D. O. Haynes; vice-president, E. J. Kennedy; secretary, D. O. Haynes, Jr. Address of Officers is No. 3 Park Place, New York.

A BINDER
FOR THIS JOURNAL
Save Your Copies
Price 75c. net Cash, postpaid.

Table of Contents

EDITORIALS—

Hopeful Export Outlook..... 3
Two Important Decisions..... 3
Effect of Peace on War Taxes..... 4
Business Relations With England..... 4

FEATURE TRADE ARTICLES—

Convention of Manufacturers Export Association 5
The Industrial Chemist..... 11

TRADE NEWS—

Price-Fixing Decision Favorable to Colgate & Co. 7
Opinion in Formula Disclosure Suit, Won By Fougera & Co. 8
News of Companies..... 10
Chemists Plan National Institute for Cooperative Research 13

MARKET REPORTS—

Drugs and Chemicals.....14–15
Heavy Chemicals 16–17
Colors and Dyestuffs.....18–19
Foreign Markets 20–21

PRICES CURRENT 22–28

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS..... 29

Hopeful Export Outlook

The Manufacturers Export Association has the cooperation of the Department of Commerce, the leading banks of the United States, the Shipping Board, the War Industries Board, the National Association of Credit Men, and can make use of the facilities of the exporters and the export corporations with large capital which are placed at the service of the Association. With such instruments for operating successfully in the foreign trade field the prospect is bright for a fair share of the business which the other countries of the world will offer when Peace is declared. All leading industries are represented in this organization including more than seventy manufacturers of chemicals, drugs and dyes, whose names were published in DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS recently.

Last week's convention indicates the wide interest taken in foreign trade after the war, and the caliber of the speakers is a guaranty that the methods adopted will be safe and sound in practical operation as well as in theory. The subjects of finance, shipping, patents and trade marks, American laws and foreign laws and customs regulations were discussed by authorities in the several lines that are essential in foreign trade. If American goods are marketed in the right way the country will be able to meet the demands upon it during the reconstruction period and we shall be able to hold the trade for future generations.

Two Important Decisions

The decisions in the formulary disclosure case and the price-fixing suit are what the trade expected because they are based upon common sense. It was never believed by manufacturers that an ordinance which required the publication of the formula that is the foundation of his business was constitutional. His rights would be taken from him and his business ruined without just compensation. The Court of Appeals holds that the Board of Health exceeded its powers because it failed to protect the rights of dealers in merchandise previously acquired. The decision was based upon this point because the attorney for the company most vitally affected made it the issue.

In the price-fixing decision a Federal judge holds that a manufacturer has the right to select his customers. The success of his business depends upon his ability to find a market for his products. Price-cutting, says the court, would almost inevitably result in reducing the defendant's business in a given community to only those engaged in that

practice, and deprive it of the patronage of the great body of wholesalers and retailers engaged in what they believe to be a fair and legitimate conduct of their business. The stand taken by the highest court in New York State and by the Federal judge in Virginia in these two cases will go far to restore confidence in those trade customs which have grown to be an integral part of legitimate business, and will prevent the demoralization of the drug trade, already subjected to many other questionable competitive methods.

Effect of Peace on War Taxes

While the Allies are discussing terms for an armistice and the demands upon the Central Powers in case a peace conference is called, the business world is seriously concerning itself with the question of Government control of industry after the war, readjustment of labor conditions, and prices of commodities which went skyward owing to war restrictions. The question of supplies of raw materials will depend upon the release of shipping from war service, and it will be difficult for manufacturers to make their plans until they know when Government control and price-fixing will end.

Taxes under the proposed Revenue bill, which is now before the Senate Finance Committee, will necessarily cut down dividends or make it advisable for companies to pass them altogether. The provision by which corporations are to be assessed 80 per cent of war profits means that a company which has earned $4,000,000, must pay $3,200,000 into the United States Treasury. Such a company must restrict development work and its expansion is checked temporarily, but suppose peace comes before the Revenue bill is finally passed? It seems probable that the excess profits tax and other burdensome features of the measure would be modified, and in that case the business outlook would brighten.

Already there are conventions in progress or planned for extending foreign trade, for reconstruction of business in this country and in Europe, and it looks as if the United States would be called upon to supply the material for rebuilding the destroyed cities and industries of our Allies. This should mean prosperity in this country for a number of years. The drug, chemical and dyestuff industries will share in it, if protected against unfair competition from abroad.

Business Relations with England

The arrival of numerous American delegations in London recently, under the guidance of the British Ministry of Information, has strongly revived among American business men in London the plans for exchange of business delegations. The bodies now arriving represent labor, the press, Congress, the Government, social workers, etc., but not business. Last spring the American Chamber of Commerce in London presented a plan to Washington for business delegations which it was urged would tend toward the removal of many misunderstandings and toward friendly cooperation, but the plan was not favored by the American Government at that time.

The members of the American War Trade Board Mission to Europe were the guests of the directors of the American Chamber in London recently at a "discussion lunch." This was in accordance with a plan at present being carried out by the American Chamber of Commerce for bringing about a better understanding, both by Americans and by British, of Anglo-American trade problems. A great deal has already been accomplished in removing misunderstandings and sources of friction and several tendencies toward mutual trade action between the two countries have been strengthened. A number of American and British government officials have been the guests of the Chamber.

CONDITION OF BUSINESS

Pierre Jay, chairman of the Board, Federal Reserve Bank, New York, says this month: "Business as a whole continues active, and appears to have been fairly well adjusted to war conditions. Profits in almost every line of industry are reported as showing a decreasing tendency due to higher wages, lower efficiency of labor, increased amount of capital required, and, in some instances, to smaller volume of business over which to distribute overhead. Collections are generally good. There is a growing tendency to shorten credits. Buying has become more conservative in many lines where it is felt that, if peace came, it would bring lower prices. On the other hand, an early autumn has stimulated trade in seasonal goods.

"Labor—Influenza has greatly hampered production in certain centers, although the situation is not yet as serious as reported in some of the other districts. The draft continues to draw on the labor supply, but conditions are mitigated somewhat by the increasing flow of women into industry. The turnover continues large. The August payroll in New York State, as reported by the State Department of Labor, was the largest on record, total wages paid being 128 per cent and the number of wage earners 33 per cent above those of August, 1914.

"Railroads—The railroad situation is good. Deliveries are fairly prompt. Tonnage to Eastern ports during September was 9.2 per cent above that of August. Increase in railroad receipts, however, is accounted for more by higher rates than by increased tonnage.

"Foreign Trade—Exports at New York during September were 5.8 per cent under August and 19.5 per cent under September, 1917; imports were 5.5 per cent under August, but 16.6 per cent above September last year. War requirements practically monopolize export facilities; during September commercial exports filled only 13 per cent of the 1651 cars carrying goods coastward for export (not taking into account those carrying exclusively United States Government war supplies).

"Chemicals and Paints—The demand for chemicals and paints continues heavy. The supply of linseed is low temporarily, but is expected to be ample during the next six months."

Major Wagner and a party of twelve non-commissioned officers and privates of the chemical division of the United States Army recently visited Buffalo on their way to Niagara Falls where they will study methods used in chemical plants of that city.

Manufacturers Discuss Export Trade

Necessity for Educating Men for the Service, the Financial Situation and Value of Trade-marks Considered

THE convention of the American Manufacturers Export Association at the Waldorf-Astoria, on Wednesday and Thursday of last week, was attended by 700 members of the Association and an equal number of business men and Government officials interested in the problems discussed. Many drug and chemical manufacturers and exporters were present. Robert Alfred Shaw, of the National Aniline and Chemical Co., was elected a director. Dr. F. E. Stewart, of the H. K. Mulford Company, read a paper on "Some Improvements in Trade Marks and Patents."

There were many interesting papers presented on the first day on financing foreign trade, educating men for foreign trade service, advertising methods, and the status of patents and trade marks abroad. Among the speakers were Lewis E. Pierson, president of the Irving National Bank; F. I. Kent, of the Bankers Trust Company; W. W. Nichols of the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co.; Frank H. Taylor of the S. S. White Dental Company; David L. Brown of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co.; Lawrence M. Jacobs, vice-president of the International Banking Corporation; J. H. Tregoe of the National Credit Men's Association; E. A. De Lima of the Battery Park National Bank; and several business men who spoke on trade marks.

Patents and Trade Marks Discussed

Among those who discussed patents and trade marks were E. B. Hess, vice-president of the Royal Typewriter Co.; Lawrence Langner, member of the Patents and Trade Marks Committee of the American Manufacturers Export Association; Charles W. Beaver, chairman of the Yale and Towne Manufacturing Co.; and Francis E. Stewart, Ph. G., M. D., of the H. K. Mulford Company. Dr. Stewart said:

"I believe our Committee on Patents and Trade Marks should carefully consider the principles underlying the patent and trade mark laws and endeavor to secure their correct interpretation and application by the Patent Office and the Court, so that their true objects may be accomplished. For unless these principles are understood and observed by all concerned the patent and trade mark laws defeat their own objects and become an abuse instead of a benefit to the public.

"The basic question that must be first answered in dealing with this important subject relates to copyright or the right to copy other people's published writings and inventions. It is commonly believed that authors and inventors possess a natural or common law right to prevent others from copying their writing and inventions of the kind conferred by the copyright and patent laws irrespective of their enactment.

"Such is not the case. The true object of the copyright and patent laws as defined by the Constitution of the United States, is to promote progress in science and useful arts.

"A trade mark is very different from a copyright or patent. The function of the trade mark is to distinguish between brands of goods—in other words, to point out the manufacturer. The function of a trade mark is not to confer upon the manufacturer the exclusive right either to manufacture the goods or to control the name of the goods.

"Where some people have gone astray is in the interpretation of the rights of inventors and manufacturers of inventions. Some of us have been permitting ourselves to believe that the inventor of a new article, or the manufacturer who invests money in advertising and pushing the sales of a new article, whether the article is an invention or not, acquires thereby the right to its exclusive manufacture and sale. Therefore, it is not surprising that inventors and manufacturers have come to believe that the copyright, patent and trade mark laws were originally devised and intended to protect their assumed monopoly rights.

"The general adoption of such a trade mark system would create and foster monopoly and autocracy far more dangerous to the prosperity and peace of the world than any autocratic system the German Huns ever dreamed of. The natural right doctrine carried to its logical conclusion would enslave the world to an aristocracy of inventors.

"The standardization of trade mark registration by international treaties is, of course, commendable, but no person, firm, or corporation should be permitted to register a specific word as a trade mark with the intention of afterwards using it for the purpose of creating a monopoly in the sale of the article itself.

"No specific word-mark should be permitted registration unless the name of the article as well as the name of the brand appears in the application. If the registrant advertises the word trade mark as the name of the article or as a synonym, or permits such a name to be used in literature as a generic appellation without protest, the name should be removed from the register. It should be recognized that the currently used name of an article becomes by this very use, a noun of the common language, and therefore, all persons who have the right to manufacture and sell the article have an equal right to offer it for sale under the name by which the public knows it, and people are forced to use in purchasing it."

Officers for Coming Year

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—George E. Smith, Royal Typewriter Company.

Vice-Presidents—William Ingersoll, of Robert Ingersoll & Brother; H. L. Willson, of the Columbia Graphophone Company; J. S. Lawrence, of Lawrence & Co.; Julius Goslin, of Joubert, Goslin Manufacturing Co., and George H. Meyercord, of the Meyercord Co.

Board of Directors—Robert Alfred Shaw, National Aniline and Chemical Co.; H. S. Demarest, Greene, Tweed & Co.; F. A. Seiberling, of Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.; F. A. Taylor, the S. S. White Dental Manufacturing Co.; C. K. Anderson, American Wire Fabrics Co.; J. A. Farrell, United States Steel Corporation; E. M. Herr, Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co.; A. C. Bedford, Standard Oil Co.; W. W. Nichols, Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co.; W. C. Durant, General Motors Export Co.; W. L. Saunders, Ingersoll, Rand Co.

Resolutions were adopted urging appropriations by the Government for the purpose of investigating for Congress the problem of training men for foreign trade

service and to report recommendations to Congress of the national educational policy in this respect which shall indicate the most efficient ways and means of realizing it. And the following:

Resolved, That in connection with financing export from the United States, this association believes it imperative that prompt attention and action be given to

1. Co-operation with such agencies as will quickly make available proper and adequate credit information on foreign buyers;

2. Development of the use of dollar acceptances of American banking institutions given for purchases of American goods, upon the authorization of foreign buyers, or their local banks;

3. Broadening the market for American dollar, bank and trade acceptances through encouragement of the Federal Reserve Board and through propaganda;

4. Assisting in every way possible the study of foreign languages and financial customs on the part of a sufficient number of members of each American banking and exporter's organization;

5. It is the opinion of this association that the present facilities of American banking institutions are ample to finance our present and future foreign trade, and that full development of these facilities can be accomplished only through a complete understanding on the part of the financial management of exporting houses of the very complete advantages now provided by law for their benefit.

Sessions on Thursday

The morning session on Thursday was devoted to a discussion of laws affecting export trade, commercial treaties and the work of the Department of Commerce. In the afternoon America's mercantile marine as an aid for foreign trade was the subject of several papers read by shipping men. Sales organizations abroad were explained by authorities on this subject at the afternoon meeting.

Gilbert H. Montague described the effect of the Webb law, saying:

"Several types of selling organizations have been developed in export trade:

"1. The branch house, which is an export branch, or export department, or export subsidiary company, of a single parent concern, which this parent concern wholly controls.

"2. The export house, which is a self-organized, independent organization selling in foreign markets goods that it has bought outright or that it has been commissioned by foreign customers to buy for their account, or that it has undertaken to sell, or the sales of which it has undertaken to finance, or the deliveries of which it has undertaken to effect, on commission, or on some other basis, for the different concerns which have contracted with it for this service.

3. "The local dealer, which is a jobbing or retailing concern, located in a particular foreign market, and selling goods that it has bought outright, or that it has undertaken to sell, on commission, or consignment, or some other basis, for a concern which has contracted with it for this selling service.

"4. The traveller, who is employed by a single concern to sell its goods in particular foreign markets, and whom this concern wholly controls.

"5. The joint selling organization, which may have greater or less degree of autonomy, but whose distinguished characteristic is that it pools in a single organization the export activities of a number of previously competing parent concerns.

"Many have thought of the Webb-Pomerene law as beneficial only to the type of organization last mentioned. A review of the law, however, will show that it is beneficial to each of the other types, and can be availed of, without loss of any essential characteristic of each type, whenever conditions in particular markets abroad, or in particular industries at home, call for any arrangement between competing concerns regarding the allotment of export orders, or prices to foreign buyers, or terms of export sales, or credits to foreign customers, or grades of export products, or allocation of foreign markets, or pooling of foreign business, or apportionment of output for export, or division of sales territory abroad, or common selling agencies for export, or joint representation in export trade, or the like.

"Until the Webb-Pomerene law was enacted, arrangements of the character above described between competing concerns were all forbidden, or at least were all of doubtful legality.

"From this prohibition, or doubt, the Webb-Pomerene law provided a way of escape by legalizing such arrangements between competing concerns, provided they were entered into, and carried out, by or through, so-called export associations, and did not restrain trade within the United States, nor "artificially or intentionally" enhance or depress prices within the United States of commodities of the class exported by such export association, nor "substantially lessen competition within the United States," nor constitute unfair competition or restraint upon the export trade of any domestic competitor of such export association.

"So long as our present anti-trust laws continue to express our governmental policy toward combination in production, manufacture, and trade within the United States, it is unavoidable that there must be certain limitations and requirements in any statute permitting combinations in export trade."

Sir Henry Babington Smith, acting High British Commissioner in the absence of Lord Reading, who is in England; Secretary of Commerce William C. Redfield, a former president of the association, and Frank A. Vanderlip, president of the National City Bank, and Edward De Billy, of the French High Commission, Alba B. Johnson, who presided; Herbert Bayard Swope, representing the War Industries Board, and Martin W. Littleton were the speakers at the banquet of the Association at the Waldorf-Astoria on Thursday evening.

Secretary Redfield's Address

William C. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce, said in part:

"Irrespective of when the war ends, the United States will have to feed millions of hungry mouths in Belgium especially, for an indefinite period. Food supplies will likewise be needed for practically all the other Allied countries for perhaps a slightly shorter time. The next potent thing is money. Nearly every nation on the face of the globe is saddled with enormous debts except the United States. Consequently this country is the only one to which the rest of the civilized world can look for financial assistance.

"Already hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of supplies of all descriptions have been bought from the United States on credit and not for ages will all these things be paid for by those indebted to us. Similar and even greater purchases will be made following the declaration of peace. Practically no question can be raised by this country as to how or when these indebtednesses will be wiped out. This is part of the sacrifice the United States must bear in this great struggle for lasting democracy."

The secretary went on to describe that at the lowest estimate 1,000,000 buildings will have to be rebuilt in France for which lumber, cement and hardware must be supplied by the United States and shipping facilities must be considered and solved almost immediately.

John F. Fowler, vice-president of W. R. Grace & Co. spoke of the tribulations of the export merchant and the attitude of the manufacturer toward the exporter. He said in part:

Duties of the Exporter

"The Export Merchant must be in familiar and constant contact with factory representatives at the home end, so that he shall not be tardy in reporting prospects to his foreign customer on those articles singled-out as likely to interest him. This involves not only a close watch of this end, but also the everchanging conditions abroad. He has also to be keen in the matter of ocean transportation, with ever an eye on the constantly fluctuating freight rates and ready for every shipping opportunity, if he is to properly serve and retain his foreign customer.

"Frequently foreign business calls for special services, here and abroad, both laborious and expert in performance. He must also be familiar, for quick action, with all the Consular and Governmental formalities, which vary with every country, especially those of Latin America. He must be organized for rapid preparation of documents, embracing multifarious details, in such perfect order and so explicit that the foreign customer can dispose of any given package, on its documentary description, without having to open and check over its contents before it can be sold or shipped away to some interior point. And these documents must go forward not later than the carrier of the goods.

"This demands trained office help, necessarily competent to prepare documents in foreign languages, and far beyond the routine of home business. Unless all is done correctly the Export Merchant has constantly to respond for claims and expenses arising from flaws in his documents, and, with many countries, this is a very serious responsibility indeed.

"Wholly apart from the foregoing, the Export Merchant has to finance his shipments, not only cash payments here for what he has purchased, but also heavy cash disbursements for ocean expenses; and, furthermore, extend credit to his foreign customer. Thus he is not only Merchant but Banker as well; and has usually to carry credit risks as long as six months, with all of the financial risks thereby involved.

As to the Profits

"I believe that a great number of you here will be both surprised and skeptical when I assure you that, as I know from many years of personal experience, the Export Merchant has scarcely been able to average even 2½ per cent gross on his turn-over of manufactured goods, yet such is the plain truth. I believe that this small margin would not satisfy our domestic merchants, whose trading is so much simpler and safer than that of the Exporter who has to face so many foreign contingencies, including inevitable bad debts which are much heavier than those losses here at home.

"It is a common occurrence to find that our manufacturers have indiscriminately circularized the foreign markets, quoting even to retail buyers and individual consumers abroad, the ultimate wholesale discounts available to the cash exporter here. No export merchant could live on the business left to him in that shape, for it is the small customers that bring him most trouble."

COLGATE & CO.'S PRICE-FIXING PLAN UPHELD

Federal District Court Dismisses Indictment—Judge Waddill's Decision Establishes Right of Manufacturer to Select His Own Customers

The dismissal of the indictment against Colgate & Co., by Judge Waddill of the Federal District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia, as announced in DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS of October 30, is considered one of the most important decisions in favor of the drug trade in many years. The action was brought by the United States Attorney General in the name of the Department of Justice. Had the company assented to a suggestion of the Government that it abandon its plan—which had been a policy for forty years—it is doubtful if the indictment would have been sought. Colgate & Co., however, accepted the ultimatum and were determined to make it a test case. In the course of his opinion Judge Waddill said:

"No suggestion is made that the defendant, the manufacturer, attempted to reserve or retain any interest in the goods sold, or to restrain the vendee in his right to barter and sell the same without restriction. The retailer, after buying, could, if he chose, give away his purchase, or sell it at any price he saw fit, or not sell it at all, his course in these respects being affected only by the fact that he might by his action incur the displeasure of the manufacturer, who could refuse to make further sales to him, as he had the undoubted right to do.

"It cannot be said that the defendant has no interest in the prices at which its goods shall be sold. On the contrary, it had a vital interest, in so far as cutting the same would tend to demoralize the trade, and might have been more injuriously affected by the result of this disorganization than the public would be benefited by a temporary reduction in the price of its products.

"The successful prosecution of the defendant's business, and the continued use of its soap by the public depend upon its ability to find and maintain a market for its output. Price cutting would almost inevitably result in reducing the defendant's business in a given community to only those engaged in that practice, and deprive it of the patronage of the great body of wholesalers and retailers engaged in what they believed to be a fair and legitimate conduct of their business.

"It by no means follows that, in the end, the public would be benefited as the price cutter could easily raise his prices after the demoralization caused by his conduct had been brought about, and profit individually by so doing. What the public is interested in is that only reasonable and fair prices shall be charged for what it buys, and it is not claimed that the defendant's manner of conducting its business has otherwise resulted."

Sidney M. Colgate explained the position of Colgate & Co. as follows:

"It was charged in the complaint that the selling policy which Colgate & Co. have pursued for forty years, and which has come to be known as the 'Colgate plan' was a violation of the Sherman law. The opinion of the court sweeps aside this contention, upholds the entire lawfulness of the company's acts and directs that the indictment be dismissed.

"It has been the policy of our company to suggest to its dealers fair and reasonable resale prices for its products. It has not asked the dealers to sign any agreements to charge those prices. It has, however, exercised the privilege of declining to sell again to any dealer who sold at cut prices. It was for this that the suit was brought.

"The right of a manufacturer to select his own customers is now fully upheld by the court. The idea is repudiated that a cut-throat dealer can elect to use some well-known article in a ruinous price-cutting war upon his competitors, and can compel the manufacturer, against his will, to keep him supplied with the means of carrying on this commercial piracy.

"It was not an agreeable thing to invite an indictment (which the company could have avoided, had it been willing to abandon its policy) or to enter into a contest, particularly at this time, with any department of our Government. But the company stood for a principle, and feels that the result is worth the cost."

SALE OF GERMAN CHEMICAL WORKS

The Alien Property Custodian announces the sale of the following chemical and color companies in December: The Bayer Company, New York, Dec. 3; Synthetic Patents Co., New York, Dec. 3; International Ultramarine Company, Ltd., New York, Dec. 9; Heyden Chemical Works, Garfield, N. J., Dec. 11; New Brunswick Chemical Co., New Brunswick, N. J., Dec. 18; Bauer Chemical Co., New York, Dec. 21.

The statement issued by A. Mitchell Palmer says: "The money derived from these sales will be held by the Government under the Trading with the Enemy Act, and its use will probably be determined when peace terms are imposed on Germany. If an indemnity is exacted from Germany to rebuild Belgium and Northern France, this money may be part of the immediate contribution for the purpose, the debt to the German individual property owners being assumed as an obligation of the German Government."

GERMAN SUGAR COMPANY TAKEN OVER

A. Mitchell Palmer, Alien Property Custodian, has taken over H. Hackfeld & Co., a German corporation, which for years had dominated the sugar industry in the Hawaiian Islands. In 1917 plantations controlled by this concern produced 140,000 tons of cane sugar.

Mr. Palmer organized a new company, known as the American Factors, Ltd., selling the entire assets and business of the German firm to the American company. Most of the 640 stockholders of the new company are residents of the Hawaiian Islands and all are local American citizens. The American Factors, Ltd., has a capitalization of $7,500,000, because the assets of the Hackfeld company were valued at that amount.

PLAN TO STANDARDIZE 128 COLORS

Dyestuff and textile manufacturers met at the Waldorf-Astoria, last week, to discuss the question of limiting the number of shades and colors in use in various industries. It was decided to undertake the standardization of 128 colors out of the 5,000 now manufactured and a committee will take the work in hand at once. Among those present were:

Frederick Bode, president of the Textile Color Card Association of the United States; William J. Matheson, president of the National Aniline and Chemical Company; H. Schniewind, president of the Susquehana Silk Mills; A. L. Gifford, vice-president of the Textile Color Card Association; John Cutter of the War Industries Board; Franklin Simon, and Mr. Auger of the National Silk Dyeing Company.

At Brown Run, near Warren, Pa., employes of the Day Chemical Co. have presented Herman Ecklund, an employee, with a service flag which carries five stars, one for each of his sons, and every one a volunteer.

OPINION IN THE FOUGERA CASE

Court of Appeals Decision Based on Fact That Ordinance Does Not Except Stocks of Merchandise in Hands of Druggists Who Do Not Know Ingredients

The opinion of Judge Cardozo of the Court of Appeals, New York state, in the case of E. Fougera & Co., plaintiff respondent, against the City of New York and the Department of Health of the City of New York which was reported in DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS of Oct. 30, reads as follows:

"The plaintiff is engaged in the importation and sale, both wholesale and retail, of proprietary and patent medicines. The names of many of the medicines are stated in the record. For some, the plaintiff is the exclusive importer and sole distributor in the United States. A large stock of drugs was on its shelves when the ordinance was passed. It does not know the names of the ingredients and cannot ascertain them. They are secrets closely guarded by the foreign manufacturers. In these circumstances, it insists that the ordinance is void. There have been two lines of attack. The ordinance is said in the first place to infringe rights secured to the plaintiff by the state and the Federal Constitutions. If not subject to that criticism, it is said to go beyond the scope of the powers which the Legislature has delegated to the city's local officers. Most of the objections to the ordinance, we reject as inadequate."

The Court cites the legal cases applicable to the numerous objections stated in the briefs filed, and then takes up the point made by Charles M. Russell, counsel for E. Fougera & Co. which was separate and distinct from the objections offered in the suits of the Crittenton Company and H. Planten & Son. It is the point of law upon which all the cases were decided. Judge Cordozo's opinion continues:

"One other objection to the ordinance is yet to be considered. We think it points to a real defect, though one that amendment may correct. The ordinance does not except existing stores of merchandise in the hands of druggists or other dealers who do not know the ingredients and cannot state them. That is the plaintiff's plight. Before the adoption of the ordinance, it had imported large quantities of drugs; it does not know the ingredients; and the foreign manufacturer will not reveal them. In effect, therefore, an absolute prohibition is laid upon the sale of its existing stock. Between absolute prohibition and a condition impossible of fulfilment, the distinction may be nominal. A different case would be presented if the ingredients were known. The dealer then would have himself to blame if he refused to state them. A different case would also be presented if he had acquired the stock after the ordinance was in force. He would then have made the purchase with knowledge of the restriction. That is not the situation in which the Fougera Company finds itself. It is not at fault, and it has had no warning. It has bought drugs which from their long years of use may fairly be presumed to be legitimate articles of commerce. Without warning and without fault, its right of property has been forfeited.

"What is before us now is not an act of the Legislature. It is an ordinance of the department of health. The ordinance has been adopted under a general grant of power (Charter N. Y. City, § 1172) to publish "additional provisions for the security of life and health in the City of New York." We are satisfied that this grant of power was not intended to embrace the prohibition of all traffic in existing stores of merchandise (Matter of Stubbe v. Adamson, 220 N. Y. 459; Fire Dept. of N. Y. v. Gilmour, 149 N. Y. 453; Haynes v.

City of Cape May, 50 N. J. L. 55; Merrill v. Monticello, 138 U. S. 673; People ex rel. City of Olean v. Western N. Y. & P. Traction Co., 214 N. Y. 526, 528). It would be different if only noxious merchandise were affected. But the ordinance is not so limited. It strikes the good and the bad alike. The board of health is a subordinate agency of local government. Wide powers of regulation it doubtless has (Charter N. Y. City, supra; General City Law, L. 1913, ch. 247, section 20, subd. 13). But the power to regulate is not always equivalent to the power to destroy (Hall v. Geiger-Jones Co., 242 U. S. 539; Adams v. Tanner, 244 U. S. 590, 594). Authority more specific must be found before a great mass of property, commonly reputed useful, may be declared contraband altogether, and excluded from the field of commerce.

"There must be few druggists who can state the composition of every patent medicine upon their shelves. Even in such circumstances, the courts wait before pronouncing a law void until some one within the range of the illegal provision has set their processes in motion. But when such a one has invoked their aid, they do not say that an inseparable law is void as to him and valid as to others. They strike it down altogether (Hatch v. Reardon, supra). If less is ever done, it is only where the result of severance is to leave the substance unimpaired (Dollar Co. v. Canadian C. & F. Co., supra). There can be no severance here that does not mutilate and destroy.

"On the ground that the ordinance in its application to merchandise previously acquired fails to save the rights of dealers unable to comply with its requirements, we hold that the board of health has exceeded the powers delegated to it.

"The judgment should be affirmed without costs to either party.

"Hiscock, Ch.J., Cuddeback and Hogan, JJ., concur; Chase, Collins and McLaughlin, JJ., being of the opinion that the ordinance and regulations have a relation to the public health too remote to constitute them constitutionally valid, concur in the result only.

"Judgment affirmed."

Charles M. Russell was counsel for E. Fougera & Co. Terence Farley of the Corporation Counsel's office appeared for the Board of Health. In the suits of the C. N. Crittenton Company and H. Planten & Son, the firm of Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft was represented by George W. Wickersham.

E. Fougera & Co. issued a statement to the trade in which it is announced:

"It is the opinion of our counsel, Mr. Charles M. Russell, who has handled the case in our behalf and argued the same in the various courts, that inasmuch as the highest court of this state has decided in favor of the unconstitutionality of this local enactment, it will not be reviewed in the United States Supreme Court and that the decision disastrously settles the fate of the Goldwater Formula Disclosure Ordinance and the attempts of the Department of Health of the City of New York to cause forfeiture of the rights in property, the Court significantly stating in language which will appeal to all dealers."

PROTEST DUTY ON GUM TRAGACANTH

Gum Tragacanth has been the subject of protests by C. N. Volckmann & Co., and by Bernard Judae & Co., forwarded to the Board of General Appraisers, last week. Under paragraph 385, tariff act of 1913, gum tragacanth is classified at 10 per cent ad valorem and it is claimed free of duty as a crude drug under paragraph 477. The opinion of G. A. Hay, on the authority of Abstracts 42058 and 40968 held that gum tragacanth was entitled to free entry under paragraph 477.

Trade Notes and Personals

Private Daniel J. Murray, formerly employed by the National Aniline & Chemical Co., Buffalo, was recently killed in action in France.

Lieut. Chester H. Plimpton, son of the late George A. Plimpton of the Plimpton-Cowan Co., wholesale druggists, Buffalo, is reported killed in action in France. He was a member of the 21st Engineers.

A fire of mysterious origin destroyed the chloride distilling building at the $3,000,000 Government chemical plant in Kingsport. Several explosions were caused by the fire but no lives were lost. The loss is estimated at $100,000.

B. E. Broadwell, formerly connected with the Aluminum Company of America, Niagara Falls, and an expert chemist, has been engaged as general superintendent of the new factory being erected there by the Republic Carbon Co. The new plant, which will manufacture carbon electrodes, will cover 1,000 acres.

In compliance with the provisions of the amended selective draft law, G. P. Berner of the National Aniline & Chemical Co., Buffalo, N. Y., has been appointed an industrial adviser for the district board having jurisdiction in Buffalo. It will be Mr. Berner's duty to keep informed of the needs of employers engaged in essential industries, so that men needed by them will not be taken into the army.

A report from Ridgway, Pa., says thousands of cords of chemical wood were cut in the forests of Elk, McKean, Warren, Forest and Potter counties, Pa., in the last few months. In spite of the shortage of labor the amount of chemical wood cut this year will compare favorably with the amount cut last year which was the largest in twenty years. The value of the chemical wood cut this year is estimated at over $1,000,000.

C. A. Grasselli, head of the Grasselli Chemical Compan, has given his residence in Cleveland to the Cleveland Society for the Blind. The home will be turned at once into a home and industrial school for blind Cleveland soldiers, who will be permitted to rest up while taking a course in any of 54 occupations, preparatory to placing them in the commercial world. In giving his residence to this institution, Mr. Grasselli states that he considers it not only important that provision should be made at once for returning disabled soldiers and sailors, but that there should be a permanent building to care for the afflicted at all times.

LUBRICATING OILS RUNNING SHORT

It is reported from Washington that the Government may find it necessary to control the output of mineral lubricants. Producers find it impossible to meet the needs of the civilian trade. There are factories now doing war work that have been idle for years, and these factories consume immense quantities of spindle and other lubricating oils, and consequently the supply of crude oil is now lower.

Steel foundries formerly limited to light work are now called upon to take huge contracts. These consumers all require immense quantities of lubricants. It is now out of the question to procure any crude oil from Russia and the Balkans, and the shipments of oil from Mexico are not as large as they have been.

News of Companies

The Tennix Chemical Company, Montclair, N. J., has filed notice of organization to operate a plant at 224 Walnut Street for the manufacture of chemicals. Edward Nelson Benham is head of the company.

Baker & Company, Inc., 54 Austin street, Newark, N J., manufacturers of platinum wire, have awarded a contract for the construction of a brick and concrete addition to cost $8,400.

Fire, on October 26, destroyed the Central High school building at the plant of the duPont Powder Company, Nashville, Tenn., with loss estimated at approximately $75,000.

The International Drug & Chemical Corporation, St. Louis, Mo., a Delaware incorporation, has filed notice of a change in its corporate name to the Continental Drug Corporation.

The New Jersey Zinc Company's report for the quarter ended Sept. 30, last, shows surplus of $2,040,781, compared with $552,667 for the corresponding period in 1917.

The Butterworth-Judson Corporation, Avenue R, Newark, N. J., is planning for the installation of new nitrating equipment at its plant. It is understood that this will supplant the chemical earthenware being utilized at the present time.

The new Government nitrate plant No. 2, located at Mussel Shoals, near Florence, Ala., has been formally turned over to the Ordnance Department of the army. The plant had previously been placed in operation successfully about sixty-five days before the scheduled time. The works were in course of construction for about eight months.

In connection with the campaign for the United War Work fund, to commence on November 11, the board of directors of E. I. duPont deNemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., has announced that a dividend of one per cent has been declared, which will aggregate $600,000. It is proposed to place a special mark on each dividend accompanied by the recommendation that it be donated for the fund.

Henry P. Walters, Syracuse, N. Y., in charge of the picric acid department of the Split Rock plant of the Semet-Solvay Company, will be placed in charge of the new plant of the company now in course of construction at Grand Rapids, Mich., to be operated for the Government for the production of picric acid. Mr. Walters has been connected with the company for ten years. Raymond E. Fish, general foreman at the Split Rock plant, has been appointed to accompany Mr. Walters as his assistant.

A new form of rapid building construction, particularly designed for chemical and kindred industries, has been perfected by the Milliken Brothers Manufacturing Company, Woolworth Building, New York. This construction is known as the Standardized Truss Unit System, patented by J. E. Jennings, vice-president and secretary of the company. This form of steel building has been used by the Government for a number of important projects, including a total of 250 buildings for one of the New Jersey shell loading plants. C. T. Clack is president.

TO LIGHTEN TAX ON MANUFACTURERS

Washington, D. C., Nov. 4.—A clause has been added to the revenue bill by the Senate Finance Committee for the purpose of relieving manufacturers from the payment of additional taxes provided by that measure on contracts entered into before its introduction into Congress.

It has been pointed out to the committee that many manufacturers had made contracts before it was known that there would be a new revenue bill. These men did not take into consideration the fact that their products would be subject to increased taxation, and made no provision for absorbing the tax in figuring the sales prices.

Letters and testimony secured by the committee show that under such contracts manufacturers stand to lose heavily in many cases. The committee, accordingly, has adopted an amendment providing that where the manufacturers, prior to September 3, when the revenue bill was introduced into the House of Representatives, had made contracts without any agreements as to possible additional Federal taxes, an exemption should be granted to the parties to the contract, when presenting good and sufficient evidence to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue of the actual conditions in such cases.

RESTRICTIONS ON CONTAINERS

Owing to the vital necessity for conserving tin plate and paper, the United States Food Administration, at the urgent request of the War Industries Board, has consulted with the various trades using tin and paper containers for foodstuffs. Most of the directions have been prepared on the recommendations of the trades. Many manufacturers are not licensed, but the regulations will be enforced in those cases in which the patriotic co-operation of the manufacturer cannot be obtained through control over the distribution of the raw materials required.

The rules apply to baking powder, ground spice, powdered cocoa and chocolate, syrups and molasses, lard, etc., and regulate the size of the package and the material of which they shall be made.

GREAT BRITAIN'S KEY INDUSTRIES

The recommendation in the Balfour of Burleigh reconstruction report that key industries should be protected in Great Britain has been followed by the organization of exhibitions in England showing the products and representing the claims of industries which desire to be classified as "key" industries.

QUOTATIONS ON CHEMICAL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked
Am. Ag. Ch.	102	102½
Am. Cot. Oil	41	42
Am. Cyan.	30	35
Am. Cy. pf.	60	65
Am. Linseed	40½	41
Am. Malt	3½	4
Barrett Co.	102	103
By. Prod. Co.	116	119
Casein Co.	40	..
Day Chem.	..	34
Distillers' Secur.	47½	48
Dow Chem.	..	220
Dow Ch. pf.	..	96
Elec. Blch.	140	150
Fed. Chem.	..	90
Fed. Ch. pf.	98	101
Free Tx. nw	30	32
Gen. Chem.	170	180
Grasselli	170	..
H'k Electro.	75	85
H'k Elec. pf.	..	..

	Bid	Asked
Int. Agricul. pf.	56	56½
Int. Salt	53	62
K. Solvay	155	175
Merrimac	97	99
Mulfrd Co.	55	60
Mutual Co.	150	..
Niag. A. pf.	87	92
Nat. A. & C.	17	20
N't A. & C. pf.	50	70
Penn. Salt	80	84
Rollin Ch.	50	70
Rol. Ch. pf.	90	100
Semet S.	170	180
Smith Ag. C.	175	185
Solv. Proc.	220	..
Stand. Ch.	90	100
Un. Drug	72	75
Va.-Car. Ch. pf.	109½	110
U. S. Indus. Alco.	100½	102
Va.-Car. Chem.	55½	55¼

The Industrial Chemist

Co-operative Course Between University and Factory Advocated as Preparation for Practical Work

(Symposium continued from issue of October 30)

The Co-operative Course

By HENRY M. GOETTSCH,

Professor of Chemistry, University of Cincinnati

WHAT should be the nature of the training that should be given the prospective industrial chemist or chemical engineer? The means to be employed evidently will depend upon the ends to be attained. What then are the qualifications to be demanded of the graduate industrial chemist? In what respect do the existing courses at representative American schools fail to meet these demands? That there is much expressed dissatisfaction with the results of our efforts and expenditures in technical chemical education is a well-known fact. Among the alleged shortcomings of the prevailing scheme of technical education may be mentioned the following:

1. The technical graduate does not seem to be able to apply his training in such a manner as to get immediate economical results.
2. He has not a proper feeling for the importance of economy of time, and in consequence consumes an inordinate amount of it.
3. He seems to have a feeling of superiority by virtue of his training which unfits him for effective co-operation with men not so trained.
4. His training does not fit him to handle men.
5. He cannot readily adapt himself to changing conditions, and hence shows a lack of ability in attacking and solving new problems or difficulties as they arise.

Value of Practical Work

This list, incomplete as it is, constitutes a grave indictment of the prevailing system of chemical training for the industries. The only justification for the existence of schools is that they prepare for efficient service for life; for the chemist there should be no yawning unbridged chasm between the duties of the technical school and those of the manufacturing plant, as at present exists, in the opinion of competent leaders of industry. Witness the shop and laboratory apprentice courses instituted by many of them in their own business in order to remedy this situation. Another method of meeting this difficulty is to make the student familiar during his school term with the actual conditions that he will encounter in practical work. This solution, impracticable as it appears at first sight, has been successfully applied in constantly increasing measure in the Co-operative Chemical Engineering Course of the University of Cincinnati during the past ten years.

Owing to the great diversity in the different branches of chemistry, the industrial chemist must of necessity specialize at some stage in his career. Early specialization is not desirable as all the fundamentals of such branches as general, analytical, physical, and organic chemistry should be mastered by all. In addition to these fundamental chemical courses the student of industrial chemistry should be well versed in many others. It will be his business to translate the results of laboratory experimentation into terms of large-scale factory operations.

Languages Important

The genius of America expresses itself for the most part in large scale operations and production upon a tonnage basis. Our graduate must therefore be familiar not only with the properties of his products and the reactions governing their production, but also with machines to carry on the operations on a large scale. This involves a knowledge of the properties of materials of construction. Free hand and mechanical drawing are important for drawing of machinery and structures and reading of plans. The fundamental concepts of mechanism and electricity are also involved. To permit the student to read technical journals in French and German during his first year in school, he should have had preliminary instruction in these languages in his preparatory course.

The qualifications to be demanded of the graduate in engineering have been admirably formulated by Dean Herman Schneider, founder of the Co-operative System of Engineering Education on the occasion of announcing the tentative establishment of that system at the University of Cincinnati. They seem to me to apply equally well to all branches of engineering and hence to the industrial chemist also, and I believe them worthy of quotation here for the purpose of careful study.

Qualifications of Ideal Chemist

1. He (the engineer) should be firmly grounded in the fundamental principles of science.
2. He should be able to apply these principles in practice.
3. He should be specialized as far as possible.
4. He should possess a knowledge of achievements in other fields of engineering.
5. He should be well equipped to deal with a situation involving a knowledge of fundamental business forms and processes.
6. He should know men as well as matter.
7. He should have a fair degree of culture.
8. He should be well drilled to do his best naturally and as a matter of course; to obey implicitly, to command intelligently and with toleration, to be accurate and systematic, to write clearly and concisely.

In the Co-operative plan an attempt was made to adopt these guiding principles and to meet the objections already enumerated to the prevailing system of instruction by means of the well-known lecture, recitation, and laboratory exercises.

Under this system of co-operation between college and industry the student is engaged in representative mechanical, electrical and chemical industries during his college course. His time is so apportioned that he spends alternately two weeks at school and on the job at the co-operating shop. To maintain the necessary continuity of work at the plant, two students are engaged for the same position, one being at school while his partner ("alternate") is on the job. At the end of each bi-weekly period they exchange places. At

suitable intervals, usually once a year, the student is placed on a new job, sometimes with the old firm, and at other times in an entirely new line of work. To maintain the smooth working of the system, to place students on outside jobs, to shift them into new jobs, and to adjust troubles as they occur is the duty of instructors known as co-ordinators.

A Five-Year Course

The co-operative course of chemical engineering as given at the University of Cincinnati requires five years for its completion, about half of the time being given to theory and the other half to shop work with the co-operating concerns. The long customary summer vacation has been eliminated and the college is in session for nearly eleven months in the year, thus giving an amount of time to theory, not much less than that taken up in the usual four year regular courses.

When in the shop the student is on exactly the same footing as any other employee, receiving the customary scale of wages for the work he happens to be doing and amenable to all shop rules and regulations and enjoying no special privileges whatsoever by virtue of the fact of his university connection. The amount of money earned, while usually not sufficient to pay all of the student's expenses, does go a very long way toward doing so and in consequence many worthy students coming from poor families are given the opportunity of acquiring a technical education, which but for this course would be out of their reach.

In conclusion permit me to point out the great service that business men may give to industrial chemical education and to technical education generally by their indorsement of this plan. Here you can do more than merely criticise or give money for prizes and fellowships. Here is an opportunity to take our young men —the coming leaders of science and industry—into your works and to do your bit in directing their training. If you believe in the necessity of certain elements of training in the men for your organization, take them in during the formative years of their college period and put your ideas to the test. Help us to put the American Industrial Chemist where he belongs by the development and perfection of a system of education that shall constitute a perfect blend of theory and practice.

Student's Value in Factory

By ELVIN H. KILLHEFFER,
President American Color Manufacturing Co.

THE ideal chemist from our standpoint as manufacturers of aniline dyes is the man with a thorough chemical training, but who in addition has a sufficient amount of good common sense to enable him to enter a manufacturing establishment, or their laboratories as the case may be, and dismiss from his mind entirely his own importance and the amount of knowledge he has, and instead look upon the establishment just as he would on a further institution of learning.

With this attitude of mind he will quickly absorb the knowledge and experience of those with whom he may be associated, and because of his own chemical education will very quickly be in a position of great value by reason of this combination.

The designation of Abraham Henwood as "chief chemist of the Hercules Powder Co.," in connection with the publication of Dr. Henwood's contribution to the symposium on "The Industrial Chemist" in the issue of DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS of October 23, was an error, due to a misunderstanding of his position.

Training the Chemist

By ERNEST A. HERSAM,
Associate Professor of Metallurgy, University of California

FOR the waging of war, or for the maintenance of peaceful industry, a country depends upon an active reserve of trained men. These men are the engineers, the scientists and the experts of every type. They are the sinew of a nation and are indispensable to its material unity and prosperity. Among them, we find, in an important place, the chemist.

How chemists and other experts can best be trained and rendered always available for industry, or for national service, is a great unsettled question. No one doubts that it must be done, or that provision must be made for an unceasing supply. In attempting to lay down the rules by which men should be educated, most of us are in danger of narrowing our ideas to needs that have arisen in our own experience. Educational problems are greater than one's experience; and the movement of industry, commerce, science and culture cannot be encompassed by an opinion. There is probably no single logical solution to the needs in scientific education. There is no pattern to follow, and no standard that is adaptable to the changes of advancing time. We can only trust that the demand for men will indicate the preparation that they require. To supply this demand we can be publicly concerned only in those activities that make for the highest in national welfare.

The chemist, at the present day, is more than a workman, trained in the routine of a laboratory or of a manufacturing works. He must be somewhat of a general scientist. But besides being a scientist, and besides knowing all about chemical substances and much about mechanical principles, and knowing the varied economic matters, such as enter into an engineering profession, he must be very much of a man. His character must be above reproach, or his work is in question. His opinion must be substantial and sound, or his trustworthiness in large enterprises will be limited. His ideals and his personal aims must be high, or he will be contented in a position of mediocrity. No chemist attains perfection, and the calling soon finds the limit of his attainment.

It is an easy matter to formulate the principles by which men may be trained for technical vocations. Such trained men are extremely useful in industry. The commercial inducements of industry foster their supply. The needed men often are best taught in the establishment where their great usefulness is definitely appreciated, and where they are to apply their training.

It is an easy matter to formulate the principles by which men may be made successful chemists. Give men higher mathematics to direct the thought and clear the mind. Teach men physics for the cultivation of material judgment. Train men in the elements of every branch of chemistry, that they may know of what chemistry permits. Teach men to read the languages in which scientific works are written. Teach them to write and speak correctly in the language that is their own. Drill them in orderliness, neatness, industry, faithfulness and observation. Encourage the desire for improvement. Entrust men with conscious responsibility, and let the consequences all upon them. Content men in the routine that underlies all successful activities. The chemist is made; he is not born a chemist.

The education of men to be industrial chemists does not, however, by necessity, provide the moral agents

of the world's society. Men may be efficient scientists, adaptable to changing needs, amenable to an employer's purpose, capable, dependable and efficient, and yet, with all the training and all the industrial worth which we concede such men to have, there often is an unresponsiveness to greater things, as of an untrained mind. It would be but an imperfect understanding of the needs of life, or of the demands upon a successful career to suppose that a training in chemistry or in any small group of sciences alone constitutes an adequate education to meet the great tasks that come to men. The moral support that public education is receiving today would not be permanently justified by an aim so restricted. We are striving in America to be a self-governing people. Citizens are expected to be contented in the small activities of a useful life, and at the same time, are expected to receive, from some unnamed source, the spark of insight that shines beyond a private interest. The dual service that men are called upon to perform, in our country, is an experiment among nations. It is new in the world's history. Upon it we are staking all that we, in America, hold most dear. There is an essence in true education that the possessor does not hold for sale. The glorious response of our nation in this supreme call to duty has not been made for profit, and may forever be our pride.

Other calls, made less distinctly, will be the items of American history in the future as in the past. Understanding, receptiveness and sympathy to the limit of all we possess, will be demanded of all our people to meet these calls of public good. There is safeness in ethical grounding, in the appreciation of intrinsic merit and in the enjoyment of things of truth, of beauty, and of goodness. While insistence and agreement as to right, and the condemnation as to wrong do not necessarily follow the development of cultured ideals, yet understanding is established by these ideals and sympathy follows, which is the medium of collective action and the element of happiness in a world of energetic people. Let the sunshine of American culture with the benefits of American freedom penetrate the darkest laboratories of our land.

INSTITUTE FOR CO-OPERATIVE RESEARCH

The second regular meeting of the New York Section of the American Chemical Society will be held on Friday evening, November 8, 1918, in Rumford Hall, 50 East 41st street. The chair will be taken at 8 p. m. At the business meeting final nominations for officers of the Section for the ensuing year will be read.

The programme will consist of fifteen-minute addresses on the subject of an institute for co-operative research by chemists, biologists and manufacturers as an aid in the development of the American drug industry. Addresses will be made by Dr. John J. Abel, Johns Hopkins University Medical School (by letter); Dr. P. A. Levene, Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research; Dr. C. L. Alsberg, U. S. Bureau of Chemistry; Dr. A. S. Loevenhart, American University Experiment Station; Dr. F. R. Eldred, Eli Lilly & Co.; Dr. D. W. Jayne, The Barrett Company.

A recommendation has been made to its members by the American Chamber of Commerce in London to the effect that during the winter months when the tonnage shortage will be greater than at any time hitherto no attempt should be made to secure additional tonnage for commercial purposes. The Chamber will confine its efforts to giving assistance to members in making better use of such tonnage as is already allocated to them and in assisting in deciding which classes of goods are most worthy of import.

OUTLOOK FOR MEXICAN CHICLE

(*Special Correspondence to* DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Vera Cruz, Mexico, Oct. 24.—Catalogues printed in English are being received from the United States by local merchants. No matter how well a Mexican business man may understand English he rarely enters into a transaction unless the proposition is made him in his own tongue. It is preferable to conduct all correspondence with dealers in this country in the Spanish language. The law obliges the Mexican merchant to keep his books in Spanish. No documents written in a foreign language are admitted in court, unless accompanied by a certified translation.

Most of the chicle comes from the state of Campeche, but fair quantities are obtained in the Tuxpan district, in the states of Vera Cruz, Chiapas and Tabasco. The season for chicle is just starting and runs until winter. A fair production is expected this season and from information gathered the chicle trust has made heavy advances in Campeche against this season's crop, paying 65 cents per pound United States currency. From reports received a few days ago the managers of the Chicle Trust are getting nervous on account of lack of rain in Campeche to date, which will delay the crop. Chicle has to be watched very carefully for adulterations as the sellers mix in several gums that are of no value. The shrinkage in transportation from here to New York by boat is about 4 to 5 per cent. The Mexican market price for chicle is $2.00 to $2.50 per kilo, Mexican currency.

Jalap root, which is gathered in the district extending from Jalapa to Cordoba, in the state of Vera Cruz is selling here at one peso to $1.25 per kilo Mexican currency. There will be large amounts exported in November. The export duty is two centavos per kilo. It is entered free in the United States. Jalap root is delivered in a very dry state and the shrinkage is from 3 to 5 per cent in transit to New York.

Vanilla shipments for this week to New York are over 15,000 kilos. The price has advanced on superior and good to $8.50 to $10.00 per kilo. Cuts remain at $3.00 per kilo.

In the last thirty days 1559 drums of caustic soda have arrived at this port from the United States.

SEPTEMBER FOREIGN TRADE

For the sixth time during the present year the value of the imports of merchandise for the current month has exceeded those for the corresponding month of any previous year, and for the fourth time this year the value of the exports for the current month has exceeded those for the corresponding month of any previous year.

Imports for September were $262,000,000, an increase of nearly $26,000,000 over September, 1917, but a decrease of $10,000,000 from August this year. For the nine months ending September, 1918, the imports were $2,322,000,000, an increase of $40,000,000 over the corresponding period of 1917.

Exports for September amounted to $550,000,000, an increase of nearly $100,000,000 over September, 1917, and $20,000,000 over August, 1918. Exports for the nine months were $4,561,000,000, a slight decrease as compared with last year, but an increase of $610,000,000 over the corresponding period of two years ago.

The H. Koppers Company of Pittsburgh, Pa., is preparing to erect two toluol plants for the United States Government at the gas works, Seattle, Wash., at an estimated cost of $120,000. The toluol secured will be shipped to Eastern munition plants.

The Drug & Chemical Markets

BOTANICALS LOWER ON PEACE TALK

Demand for Drugs Used in Influenza Remedies Is on the Wane—Citrates, Antipyrine and Quinine Firm —Mercury Lower — Asafetida and Thus Gum Higher

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK

Stocks in First Hands

Advanced

Antipyrine, 50c
Asafetida Gum, 70c
Arrow Root, St. Vincent, ½c
Caraway Seed, African, 2c
Mustard Seed, ½c@1c
Pimento, Select, ¼c
Poppy Seed, Indian, ½c
Sage Leaves, Greek stemless, 1c
Sodium Bicarbonate, 4c
Thus Gum, $2.40
Tragacanth Gum, Aleppo Firsts, 75c
Thymol, Crystals, 40c

Declined

Anise Seed, Star, ½c
Celery Seed, 1c
Canary Seed, South Amer., ½c
Cassia, Saigon, 1½c
Mercury, $2.50

The call for drugs for export to South America was decidedly strong during the week. There was also a greater number of orders from Cuba and Mexico. The demand for drugs used in influenza remedies was less pressing. Manufacturers are behind in their deliveries and orders remain unfilled owing to Government demands. Citrates, antipyrine, acetphenetidin and quinine are firm. Supplies in second hands are light and prices are tending upward. Asafetida gum and thus gum are higher.

Herbs, seeds and leaves are strong with exceptional activity in herbs. South American canary seed and celery seed are lower, because of arrivals. Coriander seed declined because of free offerings by holders of consigned parcels. Sage is higher and some holders look for a 30 cent price before the close of the year. Mustard seed advanced, supplies having decreased. The general impression is that peace will depress prices of seeds, herb, and spices.

Thymol crystals and sodium bicarbonate advanced because of smaller production. Mercury registered less, owing to larger arrivals.

Anise Seed, Star—Lack of inquiries and some selling pressure, resulted in a reduction of ½c to 25c@25½c a pound.

Antipyrine—An active demand came at a time when the market was practically cleaned up and sellers advanced prices 50c to $21@$21.25 a pound. Makers are far behind in deliveries and in most quarters orders for supplies for prompt delivery are being turned down.

Acetphenetidin—With active inquiry from the West, owing to the influenza epidemic which is working its way across the continent, and small stocks available, prices closed firm. Sellers are offering small lots at $4.95@$5 a pound.

Asafetida Gum—The stringency of supplies and an active inquiry from out of town for the gum for use in influenza remedies forced prices to a higher level. Although influenza cases are reported on the wane in the East, it is still spreading over the country. Holders in most instances are naming 70c advance to $4.40@$4.70 for whole gum and $4.50@$4.80 a pound for powdered U. S. P. parcels for prompt delivery.

Arrow Root, St. Vincent—Advanced values abroad owing to decreased stocks and active trading were reflected in prices here. Sellers are asking ½c higher to 24½c@25c a pound for domestic and 55c@60c a pound for Bermuda.

Canary Seed, South American—Holders lowered values ½c to 19¾c@20¼c a pound, as a result of larger arrivals and freer offerings.

Caraway Seed—Increased inquiries and continued light offerings, due in part to light arrivals, led to a rise of 2c to 68c@70c a pound.

Celery Seed—Prices weakened under larger offerings. Sellers are now naming 1c lower to 65c@66c a pound.

Cassia, Saigon—Prices receded ½c to 48½c@51c a pound. Larger arrivals and increased offerings were responsible for the decline.

Cocoa Butter—In response to a steady movement of supplies into consumption, prices are being firmly sustained. Sellers are naming from 35c@35½c for supplies in bulk and 40½c@ 41c a pound for fingers in cases.

Cubeb Berries—With stocks moderate and a steady demand the market remains firm. Holders are quoting from $1.29@$1.34 a pound for XX quality.

Isinglass, Russian—The continued scarcity of supplies, a good inquiry, and advices from abroad noting a considerable increase in the demand, caused a firmer sentiment here. Offerings continue light, ranging from $8.50@$9 a pound.

Lycopodium, U. S. P.—The situation remains unchanged, with the trend of the market firm, owing to continued meager stocks and steady inquiries. Sellers are repeating former prices of $1.65@$1.70 a pound.

Mercury—Larger arrivals and increased offerings resulted in lower prices. Leading selling agents reduced quotations $2.50 to $125 a flask of 75 pounds for prompt delivery. For smaller lots prices up to $130 a flask are asked.

Milk Sugar, Powdered—Although prices have not changed, the trend of the market is firmer, owing to large orders from Japan. Makers are repeating prices of 56c@57c a pound for moderate quantities. Second hands are asking up to 69c a pound.

Morphine—There appears to be no cessation in the influx of orders which are creating a stronger trend of the market. Quotations closed unchanged with an upward tendency and makers are naming on the basis of $11.80 an ounce for sulphate supplies in bulk.

Mustard Seed—Scarcity of stocks of California brown, coupled with a broader demand forced up prices 1c to 31c@32c a pound. Chinese yellow seed was also raised ½c@11½c@11¾c a pound, owing to similar conditions.

Opium—In response to an active demand, prices are being firmly held. Interest is centered on the future probable shipments of Turkish gum when Peace is made with the entente by Turkey. Holders are quoting former prices on the basis of $22.50 in cases; $24.50 for powdered and $25.50 a pound for granular.

Pimento—Prices advanced ¼c to 9½c@10c a pound for select lots. A slightly larger demand and reports

of the finishing of the crop, the bulk of which has been taken by England, forced prices to higher levels.

Poppy Seed, Indian—Lack of supplies and a good demand, resulted in an advance of ½c to 38½c@39c a pound. Small parcels due here early this month are being offered at 37½c@38c a pound.

Quinine—A decrease in the number of cases of influenza in this district resulted in a slight decrease in sales, but the demand is active and far in excess of supplies available. Domestic makers are still quoting sulphate in 100 ounce tins on the basis of 90c an ounce. Second hands report a good demand at $1.10@$1.15 for domestic and $1.05@$1.10 an ounce for Java sulphate, and are booking orders for domestic quinine only for shipment in three weeks. The sentiment here is strong in response to foreign advices stating that buyers are experiencing difficulty in making purchases.

Saccharin—A weak tone dominates the market as a result of an absence of demand and further liquidations by speculative holders. Sellers are quoting $17 for insoluble and $19 a pound for soluble, U. S. P.

Sage Leaves, Greek Stemless—Holders advanced prices 1c to 27c@28c a pound because of scant stocks. Offerings of parcels afloat are made at 22½c@23c for Greek leaves, duty paid.

Sodium Bicarbonate—Decreased production and a further curtailment of stocks led to an advance in price by manufacturers. Holders are naming 1½c higher to 4c@4¼c a pound, while some sellers are demanding from 4¼c@4½c a pound for powdered U. S. P. in barrels. According to reports many orders in the market could not be booked because of scant stocks.

Thus Gum—Exceedingly small supplies and an unabated demand resulted in a stronger trend of the market and higher prices. Offerings are mostly limited to moderate quantities ranging from $16.40@$16.90 per barrel of 280 pounds, which is an advance of $2.40.

Tragacanth Gum, Aleppo Firsts—The continued stringency of supplies due to a constant active inquiry, led to a higher market. Holders raised prices 75c to $3.95@$4.20 a pound.

Thymol Crystals, U. S. P.—Owing to a marked curtailment of stocks, due in part to a more active inquiry and higher cost of production, prices scored an advance of 40c a pound. Holders are now naming $13.40@$13.65 a pound.

Last week's arrivals of coconut oil included one consignment from the Philippines, valued at $4,000,000, which reached a Pacific port on Monday.

The Secretary of Agriculture of Mexico has declared a fixed productive tax of $10 per thousand, Mexican currency, on coconuts. This tax applies to all states where the coconut is produced and the territory of Quintana Roo. The export duty is one centavo a kilo.

E. Everett Carleton & Co., importers and commission merchants of New York, have opened Pacific Coast offices at San Francisco, Cal., under the management of Frank E. Murphy. This concern is a large operator in copra and coconut oil.

A. E. Wolff, for many years associated with the American Trading Company, San Francisco, Cal., has joined the new importing and exporting firm of Wolff, Kirchmann & Co., which has opened offices in the American National Bank Building. The firm will specialize in trade with Australia and the South Sea Islands, particularly the importation of copra.

MANGROVE BARK FOR TANNING

An editorial on Australia's economic development, in the October 2nd issue of DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS, mentioned among other things that mangrove bark was now being used to some extent in place of wattle bark as a tanning material. J. H. Muurling, New York representative of the Dutch East Indies Government, says mangrove bark has been in use in the Dutch East Indies for many years.

Natives there use it generally for tanning nets. Java with its large textile dyeing and coloring industry used it before the introduction of artificial dyes. In 1804 a gold medal was obtained by one Hourson from the Society of Arts for the extract of tannin from 400 lbs. of mangrove bark. A single port of Borneo has been exporting considerable quantities of this tanning material to Great Britain annually.

It was a long time before all prejudices against the use of mangrove bark for tanning purposes were overcome. Used by itself, it produces a hard brittle leather, and on this account the extract is mixed with other tanning materials. Another objection to the use of mangrove tannin is that the dye which it contains imparts an undesirable, reddish color to the leather. To avoid this, the tan has to be mixed with other materials to neutralize the effect. The Commonwealth Institute of Science and Industry of Australia, however, claims to have discovered a way to eliminate the strong odor and color characteristic of leather tanned with mangrove bark.

EUCALYPTUS OIL SCARCE AND HIGHER

The eucalyptus oil industry of Australia plays a large part in the economic welfare of the country, but numerous distilleries in Victoria will have to close down unless exports can be maintained, and it is urged that eucalyptus oil be placed on the priority list of exports. Distillers and exporters have formed a Central Overseas Export Committee whose principal work will be obtaining space for shipment. If space is secured everyone interested will be advised and applications can be sent in for space; the committee will then allot the space to each holder on the basis of the proportion that the application bears to the space available.

The existing stocks of eucalyptus oil in London are fairly heavy, the present amount being estimated between 2,000 and 2,500 cases. Since June, however, there have been very few arrivals in London, which partly accounts for the rapid rise in price during recent weeks. The oil is usually shipped in kerosene tins which arrive in a leaky condition, and it is said that agents are declining to accept insurance as too unprofitable. Prospects of obtaining shipping space do not, at present, seem favorable.

PRICE OF WOOL GREASE FIXED

The agreement made by the producers of wool grease fixing a maximum price of 16 cents per pound in barrels f. o. b. shipping point, has been approved by the Price Fixing Committee of the War Industries Board, Washington. This price took effect September 17, 1918, expiring December 17, 1918, both dates inclusive and covers all sales made both to the Government and to the public. This price applies to wool grease containing a moisture content not exceeding 3 per cent and any excess of moisture above 3 per cent calls for a proportionate lower price. The guarantee of ash is limited to 2 per cent.

It has been further agreed by the producers that all sales shall be made subject to allocation by the "Tanning Material and Natural Dye Section" of the War Industries Board.

Heavy Chemical Markets

TRADING IN CHEMICALS LIGHT

Government Demands Leave Little Spot Material for General Market—Caustic Soda and Soda Ash Lower —Carbon Tetrachloride and Citric Acid Higher

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK
Stocks in First Hands

Advanced

Bleaching Powder, ½c lb.
Carbon Tetrachloride, 5c lb.
Sulphide of Soda, 60-62 p.c. crystal, ¼c lb.

Declined

Benzoate of Soda, 10c lb.
Bicarbonate of Soda, ¼c lb.
Bichromate of Soda, 3c lb.
Caustic Soda, 20c per 100 lbs.
Soda Ash, 20c per 100 lbs.

So great are the requirements of the Government for most of the acids, and many of the heavy chemicals that the outside market finds difficulty in securing adequate supplies. A strong demand is reported for citric acid which apparently was called for more than the others on the list.

While there were frequent inquiries for bichromate of soda the forepart of the week, the demand slackened somewhat the latter half and prices receded. This was the case with a majority of the soda products, quotations reaching declines of the fractional part of a cent per pound. A fair amount of trading was noted in bleach, and the same strong tone which has been characteristic of the ammonias was again in evidence. Sal ammoniac was stronger and an advance to a level of 25 cents per pound was predicted by dealers.

Conditions in the market are described as quiet. Contrary to expectations signs of an early peace do not seem to have a stimulating effect on the market, although the undertone is strong. One dealer explained the apparent condition of apathy in the trade as due to the fact that so many rumors were afloat, many of them conflicting, and it was deemed the wisest plan to steer a conservative course. Playing safe is the term he used to illustrate his meaning. If the great world conflict should end suddenly, he further explained, the trade wished to start with light stocks until the normal levels were reached, and it was definitely known in what direction the demand would be greatest.

An easier tone was marked in the prussiates at the week end, red prussiate of potash being held at $2.15 to $2.25 per pound, and the yellow at 80 cents to 90 cents. Interest was drawn to the advance in price of carbon tetrachloride.

Taken as a whole, prices held fairly well during the week, though the volume of trading was scarcely equal to that of the preceding.

Acids—Citric acid has advanced considerably in price, sales by second hands on spot material being made at $1.17 to $1.18 per pound. Salicylic apparently attracts slight interest, while some grades of lactic are out of the market. Dealers in sulphuric acid are at a loss to know where they stand because of the price-fixing by the Government, which will be in effect until Dec. 30.

Bicarbonate of Soda—Spot offerings were extremely scarce, and some sales were reported at 4¼ cents per pound which is a reduction of about a quarter of a cent from previous quotations. Rumors that the Government's needs had been met caused uncertainty in the trading. Having no supplies to offer leading producers cannot take advantage of high price levels. For November delivery kegs are said to be held at 4 cents per pound.

Bichromate of Soda—Apparently the demand for this commodity has lessened, and in the open market resale lots were offered at 20 cents per pound, which is fully 3 cents below the price it brought previously. Large producers are said to be sold so far ahead that they show little interest in the market trend at present. Dealers who have resale stocks on hand are declared to be eager to dispose of them, even at a low figure.

Silicate of Soda—The market situation is practically unchanged, although trading is characterized by a firm undertone. For shipment from works the 40 degree variety on spot is still quoted at $2.20 to $2.25, and the range of prices on sales by dealers is $2.60 to $2.65.

Bleaching Powder—The demand for this product has not lessened, and while quotations in different quarters show some variation, being dependent upon the size of stocks sold, a range of 6½ cents to 7 cents per pound is considered to reflect the market price. This is in the nature of a slight advance over previous figures, as sales were reported then as low as 5⅝ cents per pound.

Caustic Soda—The market for the ground product is slightly off, at $5.20 to $5.30 and the demand for double bags of light ash has slackened. For the 76-78 per cent solid, a quotation range of 4¼ cents to 4½ cents is reported. There is a firm undertone to the market, hardly any of the product being exported at the present, because of domestic requirements.

Copper Sulphate—There is a notable lack of interest in this product by consuming interests, though the market shows considerable strength. Dealers expect a revival of demand for the material before long. Quotations are unchanged at 8¾ cents to 9 cents for the large crystal material.

Salicylic Acid—Trading in this commodity is still dull, so far as local interests are concerned, as export business still calls for the greatest amount of attention. In the general market the range for the U. S. P. is from 88 cents to $1.00 per pound, while the technical is quoted at 70 cents to 80 cents. For the export trade quotations remain at 85 cents to 87 cents per pound.

Prussiate of Soda—No activity is displayed in the market, and trading in small lots is all that is done. Beyond present needs for domestic use there is slight demand. From 37 cents to 40 cents per pound is the quotation.

Prussiate of Potash—Supplies of red and yellow are scarce, and prices are steady. The red variety is quoted at $2.30 to $2.50 per pound for domestic and export consumption, while the yellow is from 95 cents to $1.10. Offerings of the red variety were reported at concessions.

Bichromate of Potash—Apparently little interest is shown in this material, although prices remain at about the same level, 42½ cents to 45 cents per pound. Jobbing business has the call, and contract allotments are being asked for by regular consumers.

Soda Ash—Still further declines are noted in the prices of this product. The 58 per cent variety in bags of 100 pounds is quoted at $2.65 to $2.75, as formerly, but the material in barrels now brings only $3.15 to

$3.25, a drop of 20 cents. Single bags for delivery over the year 1919 have been contracted for at a shade above $2.70 per pound at works, it is reported. Sellers' prices are considered rather high and trading is light.

Sulphide of Soda—There is a marked scarcity of spot supplies, which has served to stiffen prices, though trading has been inactive. The 60-62 per cent crystal variety is now held at 11½ to 11¾ cents per pound, an advance of ¼c per pound over previous quotations. The 30-32 per cent price is 7½ cents to 7¾ cents per pound, which is about ½ cent per pound higher than last week's quotation.

Benzoate of Soda—Supplies for immediate use are still scarce, because of requirements for preserving purposes, but prices have dropped to a slightly lower level, from $2.85 to $2.90 per pound being considered a fair range of prices.

Carbon Tetrachloride—Strong interest developed in this material the latter part of the week, demand was revived, and the price advanced from 65 cents to 70 cents per pound on the spot.

MASK DEFIES ALL GASES

Cleveland, O., Nov. 4.—A new American gas mask, which defies all gases used by the Germans, is the achievement of chemical engineers in two Cleveland industrial plants. When the bureau of mines at Washington realized the extensive possibilities of gas warfare, it also realized that America must produce something entirely new in protective and offensive weapons for this phase of combat. Conferences between chemists of this city and representatives of the bureau of mines resulted in the appointment of H. D. Batchelor, head of the engineering and research departments of the National Carbon Company, and F. M. Dorsey, chemical engineer of the National Lamp Works. Mr. Batchelor directed the basic resarch work, and Mr. Dorsey the large scale development.

They discovered an absorbent material that would counteract the effects of chlorine, then used by the Germans, but more deadly gases were produced and the chemical combinations discovered here were useless against them. Further investigations resulted in the discovery of an absorbent material that was impervious to all known poison gases. This is the material, five times as powerful as any yet discovered, being used by American soldiers and by the Allies.

As the outcome of these developments, Mr. Dorsey has been appointed to the directorship of manufacture at American University, Washington, with the military title of colonel, and will continue his duties in Cleveland at Nela Park. When the Chemical Warfare Service was organized last month all such activities were centralized at Nela Park, and the personelle militarized. Through these changes the staff of chemists and chemical engineers has been increased to 1,500, who work on the commercial development of problems pertaining to gas warfare.

Henry Nourse Brehaut, head chemist at the A. C. Lawrence Leather Company's plant in Peabody, Mass., died in that city Oct. 31 from pneumonia, following influenza, aged 29 years. Mr. Brehaut was graduated from Harvard College in 1911 and was associated with the Du Pont Powder Company before entering the employ of the A. C. Lawrence Company.

William Dunbar Stewart, general manager of the National Fertilizer Company, died recently at his home in Brookline, Mass., after a brief illness. He was born in Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, in 1839, and was prominent in public affairs there early in life.

GERMANY'S POTASH INDUSTRY

War's effects on the German potash industry are discussed in an article published by the "Frankfurter Zeitung" and translated by the Department of Commerce. Sales abroad in 1917 were less than a quarter of what they were the year before the war. The article says:

"In reference to market conditions it is stated that the loss occasioned by export embargo and the total cessation of exports to the United States has been partly made good by increased in sales in neutral countrie, and in Germany as the growing scarcity of nitrogen and phosphoric acid stimulated the demand for potash salts. Exports to neutral and (German) allied countries during 1913-1917 total sales, and per cent consumed by agriculture and by industries are shown in the following table, the quantities being expressed in metric quintals (of 220.46 pounds) of pure K_2O:

	Metric quintals	
Shipments to—	1913	1917
Netherlands	436,700	439,200
Switzerland	34,700	47,000
Sweden	208,400	158,100
Norway	36,800	67,600
Denmark	75,300	67,400
Austria-Hungary	283,000	368,000
Belgium	152,300	114,300
Russian Poland	.....	14,200
Sales abroad	5,055,960	1,305,890
Sales in Germany	6,046,780	8,736,960
Value in million marks	202½	230½
Per cent consumed by—		
Agriculture	90.4	95.7
Industries	9.6	4.3

"The gradual consolidation of the potash mines, commenced in peace time, became all the more urgent in war time, as the number of mines in operation had increased from 191 on August 1, 1914, to 209 on January 1, 1918. Under this policy 99 mines have been shut down."

SATIN-WHITE LITIGATION ENDED

Litigation has been ended over a patented process for the production of satin-white, used for the coating of paper, etc., through the filing of a stipulation with Vice Chancellor Lane, pursuant to which a final decree is to be entered declaring the patent, issued in the name of William N. Kohlins, to be the property of the Crown Chemical Company, Bound Brook, N. J. It is further specified that a judgment for $3,000 be entered against the Utility By-Products Chemical Company and other co-defendants. The Crown company, which was incorporated in May, 1914, to succeed the Kohlins Chemical & Color Company, engaged in the manufacture of this product. Following this, Mr. Kohlins relinquished his interest in the company to become associated with the Utility company, which then commenced the manufacture of satin-white, the legal suit following shortly thereafter.

Construction of the main building of the new plant of the Air Nitrates Corporation, 360 Madison Avenue, New York, at Ancor, about twelve miles from Cincinnati, O., has been commenced, and it is proposed to rush the first unit of the new plant to completion. The entire plant is estimated to cost $20,000,000, and will be devoted exclusively to Government contracts.

The assets of Herman & Herman, 6 Church street, are reported by Edwards H. Child, the receiver, as $256,250, and the liabilities $277,983. The assets consist of $11,000 cash, unliquidated claims valued at $232,750, office furniture, and $4,000 in shares of the United Dye Company of New Jersey.

Color & Dyestuff Markets

COAL-TAR COLORS IN GOOD DEMAND

Lack of Labor and Raw Materials Hampers Production—Peace Talk Leads to Rumor That German Dyes Are Coming From Rotterdam

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK

Stocks in First Hands

Advanced

Antimony Salts, 65 u.c. salt variety, 5c lb.
Benzidine, base variety, 15c lb.
Benzol (90 p.c.) 1c lb.

Declined

Aniline Salts, ½c lb.
Domestic blood albumen, 5c lb.

If there was a disposition by some handlers of coal tar intermediates to lower quotations last week, such a step was by no means apparent during the last few days. Quotations were practically unchanged, and the undertone of the market was decidedly firmer.

Coal tar colors are continually growing in demand, not only for home consumption but inquiries for export are also much more numerous. It is unfortunate for the trade, in view of this fact, that production is so greatly hampered by lack of workmen and raw materials. In some cases curtailment of production is said to have reached as high as 50 per cent and the effect of this on a market which is clamoring for the products can be plainly seen. Sulphur colors are much wanted by many consumers, but, as a large proportion of these are needed for Government use, offerings are scarce on the open market.

Dealers in natural dye products are feeling the effects of restrictions imposed by Washington, probably more than any others connected with the dyestuffs trade. So almost complete is the restriction on importations of logwood that practically none is coming in except from Jamaica on direct orders for the product, so that the open market has to be content with such reduced lots as are left over. Divi divi, fustic, Dutch madder and cochineal are also notably scarce. Quotations on these are considered entirely nominal as they are on Brazil wood, which is becoming daily more scarce.

In the aniline dye trade, the interest previously displayed which was a feature of the market for a considerable period, slackened slightly during the week, though this apparently had no effect on prices. One explanation given for this was that, with peace apparently almost attained, the specter of competition with German-made goods, has suddenly appeared to frighten the trade. Reports were circulated to the effect that large quantities of goods, bearing the made-in-the-Fatherland brand had been stored in Rotterdam before this country entered the war. It was further rumored that these products would be released for shipment here directly a peace treaty is signed. Opinion was expressed that this was simply a bugbear which had no existence in reality. Furthermore, it was doubted whether such goods could be landed here in view of the temper of the people toward Germany.

Of imported dyes, a good demand for auramine was reported during the week and the market was almost bare of supplies. Fair quantities of the domestic product are available at $4.50 to $4.75.

Dye Bases and Dyewoods

Albumen—Prices for the Chinese egg variety, which may be taken as merely nominal, are steady at a range of $1.20 to $1.35 per pound. The quotations in the majority of cases are offered only for shipment. The domestic blood variety is a shade lower at 80 cents to 90 cents for pound. Stocks for technical use are fairly plentiful. Egg yolk supplies remain steady at 70 cents to 73 cents for the spray process, and 45 cents to 47 cents for the granular.

Antimony Salts—Quotations for the 47-75 per cent material, spot stocks, are nominal. They are being absorbed as soon as acquired, traders assert. Prices for the 65 per cent salt commodity have reached a slightly higher level, being quoted at 75 cents per pound.

Cochineal—It is reported that there has been some increase of late in spot stocks. While inquiries have not been numerous, many dealers are satisfied to retain their stocks holding to their belief that the present small interest displayed by buyers will be dispelled soon, and that the demand will be heavy. Prices remain at 80 cents to $1.00 per pound.

Divi Divi—This product is still in strong demand and improvement in the amount of spot stocks is noted, as Government transports have been permitted to bring supplies from San Domingo. Prices range from $70 to $80 a ton.

Fustic—Only limited amounts of this article are to be found on the market, while the demand continues excellent. Quotations are given as ranging from $60 to $83 a ton for the logs, the difference in price being regulated by the quality and point of origin. These prices are regarded as wholly nominal.

Gambier—Spot stocks are reported fairly plentiful, but the demand has increased within the past few days. The common variety has risen slightly in price, quotations now being 23½ cents to 24 cents per pound. The Java cubes bring from 19 cents to 19½ per pound. The Singapore cubes are quoted at 25 cents to 30 cents per pound.

Indigo—Little of interest has developed, although the trading is characterized by firmness. Owing to the fact that there has been a curtailment in output of the synthetic variety, the attention of consumers is drawn to the natural. The Bengal product is held at $3.00 to $3.75 per pound. The Madras is quoted at 80 cents to $1.00 per pound, and Kurpahs, Oudes and Guatemalas bring $2.25 to $2.75 per pound.

Quebracho Extract—This product cannot be obtained in the open market as consumers who have contracts for Government work are the only ones to whom supplies are allowed to go. Imports have been restricted by Washington to such an extent that this condition will continue for some time. Nominal prices are 9¾ cents to 10 cents per pound.

Coal Tar Crudes

Phenol—Leading factors are still out of the market owing to the fact that stocks are extremely limited. For material in collapsible drums a price range from 44½ cents per pound to 47 cents is considered about the mark.

Benzol—Trading in this product is confined to rather narrow limits, its position of weakness not having undergone any notable change. For the pure, water-white commodity 22 cents to 27 cents a gallon is demanded, and the price range for contract is from 22 cents to 26 cents a gallon.

Naphthalene—The market is described as being somewhat dull at the present, although there is still a steady demand from some quarters. The ball product is still scarce, and is being held at 12½ cents per pound in carload lots. The flakes are quoted at from 9 cents to 10 cents according to quality.

Nitronaphthalene—Prices held steady at 40 cents to 50 cents per pound for the natural, and for the synthetic variety, 20 per cent paste, at $1.15 to $1.25 per pound. There is said to be a steady demand for the commodity.

Aniline Oil—The demand is good, and stocks held by first hands are reported extremely scarce. From 30 cents to 32 cents per pound is being demanded by producers, drums extra. Because of their well sold up position few offers are made.

Aniline Salts—Prices have fallen off slightly. There is said to be a good supply of the product, one large manufacturer being able to turn out fair quantities at prices ranging from 42 cents to 45 cents per pound. The demand is only fair.

Benzidine—Supplies are fairly plentiful, and the demand is reported on the increase, while still greater activity is predicted, much of the business in this product being for export purposes. Local trading is reported somewhat dull. The base variety has reached a higher level, and is now quoted at $1.75 to $1.80 per pound, while the sulphate remains at $1.40 to $1.45 per pound.

Orthotoluidine—Stocks are reported fairly plentiful, although sales of late have been rather light. Conditions are said to be a trifle easier. Quotations remain at $1.00 per pound for small lots, while large quantities may be had at a slightly lower figure.

Paranitraniline—The demand for spot goods is said to be excellent, but there is a decided scarcity of this product. It may be some time before conditions change for the better. Quotations are practically unchanged, the range being from $1.80 to $1.95 per pound.

Resorcin—Trading is of a steady nature, although no large transactions have been reported during the week. Prices have not altered to any appreciable degree, the U.S.P. bringing $7.25 to $8.00 per pound, the technical $4.50 to $4.75, and the crude from $3.75 to $4.00.

Betanaphthol—Spot material is to be had in fair quantities, and the demand is good. The U. S. P. variety is quoted at $1.20 to $1.30 per pound for prompt shipment, the crude at 50 cents to 65 cents per pound, and the technical 75 cents to 85 cents.

Dinitrobenzol—Spot goods are fairly plentiful, although the market is reported inactive. A fair amount of spot goods is offered at a price range of 40 cents to 42 cents per pound.

TESTING A SUBSTITUTE FOR GASOLINE

Capitalists of Cleveland, Ohio, are interested in experiments now being conducted in that city to manufacture a chemical substitute for gasoline. This substitute is being prepared for demonstration by W. M. Theobold, president of the Fuller Cleaning Company, who says the product already has been tried out in Curtiss airplanes.

First tests of the materials will be made to learn its adaptability for cleaning purposes, and then it will be tried out in automobiles. The chemical has been patented by Joseph Black, of Spokane, Wash., also in the dry cleaning business, according to Henry Du Laurence, attorney, of Cleveland, who is looking after the interests of Mr. Black. It is claimed the material is two-thirds to three-fourths cheaper than gasoline, has more power and does not carbonize.

REGULATION OF TIN IMPORTATIONS

The War Industries Board has announced the plan for the control and sale of tin as follows:

1. The revocation of outstanding licenses for the importation of pig tin, tin ore and concentrates, or any chemical extracted therefrom, as to ocean shipment after October 20, 1918, shall remain in effect.

2. The Bureau of Imports is authorized hereafter to issue licenses for the importation of pig tin, where the applications therefor are otherwise in order, to cover shipments purchased prior to October 1, 1918. For this purpose the date of purchase is to be determined by the American Iron and Steel Institute. Licenses so issued are to provide for the indorsement of the bill of lading to the American Iron and Steel Institute.

3. The Bureau of Imports is authorized to issue licenses for the importation of pig tin, where the applications therefor are otherwise in order, to the United States Steel Products Company, regardless of the date of purchase of said pig tin. Licenses so isssued are to provide for the indorsement of the bill of lading to the American Iron and Steel Institute.

4. The Bureau of Imports is instructed to issue no licenses for the importation of pig tin, except those described in paragraphs 2 and 3 above.

5. The Bureau of Imports is authorized to issue licenses for the importation of tin ore, tin concentrates and chemicals extracted from tin ore in accordance with its rules and regulations covering the licensing of the importation of these commodities in force on October 4, 1918.

Consumers, jobbers or dealers requiring spot tin can be assisted in locating available stocks by communicating with the sub-committee on pig tin of the American Iron and Steel Institute, 71 Broadway, New York city, as the American Iron and Steel Institute is well posted as to all surplus stocks of spot tin, it was said.

A. P. PERRY DEAD

The death is announced of A. P. Perry, one of the pioneers in the coal tar industry. Mr. Perry until a short while before his death was vice-president of The Barrett Company. He passed away in Cleveland, which city had been his home for many years.

Mr. Perry is said to have been the first man to introduce the transportation of coal tar in tank cars. He was connected with the coal tar industry for more than fifty years, and it is said that he was the first to establish a chemical laboratory in connection with coal tar production. This was in his Cleveland plant.

Mr. Perry was born in New Hampshire in 1840. He served in the Civil War, and after peace was declared, entered the employ of the New England Felt Roofing Company, of Boston. In 1870 he became connected with the Warren Chemical and Manufacturing Company of New York, distillers of coal tar, where he gained his first practical knowledge of the industry which he was to make his life work. Three years later Mr. Perry established a tar distilling plant in Cleveland, to which he gave the name Forest City Chemical Co., and became known as an authority on the production of coal tar and its derivatives. The plant became one of the foremost of its kind in the country.

In 1889 the Cleveland plant was merged with the S. E. Barrett Manufacturing Company, and Mr. Perry was elected vice president, holding the position almost to the time of his death. This is the present Barrett Company.

H. D. Ruhm has been elected president of the Calco Chemical Company, a subsidiary of Marden, Orth & Hastings Corporation.

The Foreign Markets

QUININE STOCKS LOW IN LONDON

Influenza Epidemic Causes Unusual Demand for Sulphate—Prices of Drugs and Chemicals Firm, But Trading Is Not Active

(*Special Cable to* DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

London, Nov. 5.—Great caution in buying is evident this week owing to the discussion of peace plans, and there is an inclination to await developments before making heavy commitments in any crude products that would be long delayed in reaching here. The influenza epidemic is cutting down forces temporarily and has contributed not a little to the prevailing dullness.

Prices hold up well, especially on all drugs used in influenza remedies. The demand for quinine is increasing and the authorities in control of importations announce there will be a material reduction in stocks on hand, which are already quite low. The advanced price is still maintained at 5s 6d per ounce for the sulphate. The landings in September were nil and the stock on September 30 amounted to 219,100 ounces against 156,460 ounces at the same date last year. The steamship Antilochus, which is bringing a large consignment is due and will in a measure relieve the situation.

Quotations are higher for aspirin, ergot, gallic acid, honey, and phenazone.

There is a firmer tone in citric acid.

The market is easier for agar agar, Japanese camphor, cocaine, ipecac and menthol.

Lower prices are announced for potassium carbonate and Jamaica sarsaparilla.

Notes on New York Imports

Importations of approximately 3,000 pounds of sarsaparilla root were recently received by Eggers & Heinlein.

Eimer & Amend received an importation of 250 pounds of guaiacol.

Over 25,000 pounds of gum chicle were recently received by Wrigley & Company, chewing gum manufacturers.

Rogers & Pyatt Shellac Company received an importation of shellac comprising over 100,000 pounds.

An importation of over 330,000 pounds of arsenic is credited to the American Metal Company.

About 700 pounds of tonka beans formed an importation by the British-American Tobacco Company.

H. Utard received 450,000 pounds of licorice root, and McAndrews & Forbes are credited with a consignment of 87,000 pounds.

About 4,000 pounds of bismuth were consigned to E. R. Squibb & Sons and Chas. Pfizer & Company.

Recent importations of crude tartar amounted to 230,126 pounds, of which 213,700 pounds was consigned to the Tatar Chemical Company and the balance to Chas. Pfizer & Company.

Over 240 pounds of various essential oils comprised an importation by A. H. Smith & Company.

An importation of 5,100 pounds of mercury was received by Pollion & Poirier.

JAPANESE DRUGS IN BUENOS AIRES

(*Special Correspondence to* DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Buenos Aires, Argentina, Oct. 5.—Here is a list of drugs and chemicals offered in Buenos Aires by the Japanese chemical houses, the Hirosawa Chemical Co. and Jiday Cia, Limited. Both concerns are located in Tokyo.

Shipments were to be made in September and October. All prices are c. i. f. Buenos Aires, that is in port with freight paid by shipper; also insurance and other expenses with the exception of duties which are paid by buyer at the rate of about 25 per cent ad valorem. All prices given are in Argentine gold which today is about the same as American dollars:

Aspirin in boxes of 50 kilos	$10.22
Aspirin in tablets of 0.5 gr. in tubes of 20 tablets, ea.	1.72
No. 1 Agar Agar bales of 100 kilos	200.90
No. 2 Agar Agar bales of 100 kilos	135.55
No. 3 Agar Agar bales of 100 kilos	123.33
Potassium Bromide, boxes of 50 kilos, per kilo	3.50
Oil of Cloves, bottles of 500 grms, per kilo	6.17
Oil, Cod Liver, C.P., in 5 gallon tins, per kilo	.75
Chlorate Potash in barrels of 50 kilos, per barrel	57.20
Acacia, No. 1 bales of 100 kilos	46.66
Acacia, No. 2 bales of 100 kilos	41.10
Acacia, No. 3 bales of 100 kilos	35.00
Wheat Starch, sacks of 100 kilos, per kilo	.27
Coconut Oil, in two tins, 16 kilos, per kilo	37.22
Semen Cinae, bags of 100 kilos	86.66
Ichthyol, in cans of 16 kilos, per kilo	1.50
Potassium Iodide, in tins of 50 kilos, per kilo	4.00
Iodoform, in tins of 50 kilos, per kilo	10.80
Sodium Iodide, in tins of 50 kilos, per kilo	7.61
Insect Powder, in tins of 50 kilos, per kilo	.75
Oil of Orange Peel, in tins of 16 kilos, per kilo	1.72
Oil of Peppermint, in tins of 3 kilos, per kilo	2.28
Oil of Peppermint, rectified, in tins of 3 kilos, per kilo	2.50
Menthol Crystals, tins of 3 kilos, per kilo	7.77
Peanut Oil, in two tins 16 kilos each	41.10
Rapeseed Oil, in two tins 16 kilos each	36.80
Soya Bean Oil, in two tins 16 kilo each	37.22
Sulphur in lumps, a ton (1000 kilos)	133.33
Sulphur in rolls, boxes of 60 kilos each, per ton	155.56
Vegetable Wax, boxes of 100 kilos	34.55
Camphor, in boxes of 100 pounds, per box	137.50
Gum Lacca, in barrels of 100 pounds	93.50
Yellow Prussiate of Potash, boxes of 50 kilos	93.50
Graphite in powder, per ton	220.00
Graphite in crystals, per ton	702.78
Caustic Soda, 76%, per pound	.28
Acetic Acid, 90%, per kilo	1.90

Japan is making great efforts to extend its trade in South America. Two steamship lines, one the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, with five steamers, and the Nippon Yusen Kaisha have regular monthly sailings between Buenos Aires, Kobe, Yokohama, Chinese ports, Capetown, and Durban.

A few months ago the Yokohama Specie Bank opened a branch in Buenos Aires and business with Japan is very much facilitated.

Up to date, Japan does not go very extensively into the field of drugs and chemicals, as some of the principal raw products have to be imported. Still in a number of preparations, for instance potash, soda salts, sulphur compounds, essential oils and heavy oils, they can compete well with other countries. Their products as a rule compare well with others as to prices. Wholesalers here are not disposed to buy products for internal use from Japan as they have had no experience with them and there is a certain lack of confidence.

The gas defense division of the Chemical Warfare Service has established headquarters at San Francisco, Cal., for the purpose of receiving and carbonizing fruit pits and nutshells. Huge quantities of raw materials have been gathered through the efforts of the American Red Cross, but there is an urgent call for more.

SWISS DYES WIN FAVOR IN ENGLAND

British Dyes, Ltd., and Levinstein, Ltd., Making the Less Expensive Colors—After-War Contracts Already Made By Swiss With British Textile Trade

(*Special Correspondence to* DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

London, Oct. 24.—If one were to believe the optimistic stories that appear in daily and weekly newspapers from time to time one would get erroneous ideas about the position of the dye and color industry here. Great efforts are being put forward toward the building up of such an industry, but there is much yet to be done.

It was in this country that coal tar dye investigation and invention first took definite form. Only a few firms were extensively in the dye and color business here when the war broke out, and the name of Levinstein ranked prominently. Some wonderful tales are told of the efforts put forward by that firm to enable the British Government to dye its soldiers' uniforms, and to a great extent those efforts were very successful within that particular field, but at extravagant prices.

Later the British Government, through the Board of Trade, then under the control of Mr. Runciman, took steps to deal with the situation on a larger scale and the company known as British Dyes, Ltd., was formed with the aid of Government grants which up to July 25th this year had exceeded $5,000,000. By a vote of the House of Commons a further sum of $5,000,000 was granted, to be expended during the year ending March 31st, 1919, in promoting the manufacture of dyestuffs; and practically no limitations were laid down as to the way in which this grant was to be expended.

It is conceded that the granting of this financial aid has been of very great assistance in advancing the industry in this country, but many difficulties have arisen to hamper development. Owing to the urgent necessities of the war situation soon after the formation of British Dyes, Ltd., the extensive works which were put up for dyemaking were almost immediately converted into the manufacture of explosives, and the company was able to do little more than make the commoner kinds of dyes in fairly large quantities, together with limited amounts of a few of the special dyes.

Without taking too conservative a view, it is evident that the common dye problem has been to an extent solved, and the industry should be able—after a period of special protection (ten years is the specified Government period) as a "key" industry—to hold its own in the world's markets after the war. With the dyes more difficult of production, of which Germany held a practical monopoly before the war, the progress has been less satisfactory. In the words of James Falconer, M.P., chairman of British Dyes, Ltd.:

"By the efforts of the company and other dye manufacturers the users of dyes in this country have been kept supplied, not with all they would like to have or would require in ordinary times, but sufficient to keep their works running."

An official Government statement from the Board of Trade issued on May 30 last announced:: "This deficiency is for the present being made up to a large extent by supplies from Switzerland. Special arrangements have been made with four Swiss firms who are manufacturing dyes for the United Kingdom from British materials, and these arrangements have proved of the utmost assistance to consumers in this country. Nevertheless, it cannot be overlooked that a number of the special dyes which will be required by British users after the war are not yet being made outside Germany, though their manufacture is being promoted as rapidly as present facilities permit."

The "common dye" problem has not been solved in this country to the extent implied in certain official utterances, and the open confession that we are so much beholden to the Swiss is of most serious import, because behind it is the fact that the "intermediates" made by British Dyes, Ltd., have been sent to Switzerland to be made into dyestuffs. Throughout the war, therefore, the Swiss have been enlarging their experience at our expense. It is also well known that they have taken the opportunity to make forward contracts with British users, so that when we are in a better position to manufacture we may find the markets more or less closed against us by our own acts. Meantime the situation has been hardening against us in other quarters, especially in the United States.

The question arises: What is preventing our color works from making that progress necessary to our independence of Germany? Two causes can be mentioned: Shortage of trained chemists; lack of a sufficient body of chemical research. To these may be added shortage of plant and labor. How, then, are we utilizing such resources as we possess? A single instance will suffice to show.

One of the best-known direct cotton colors is the sky blue, variously named Chicago blue 6 B, benzo brilliant blue 6 B, diamine sky blue FF, and usually referred to as "sky FF." Its price in July, 1914, was about 20 cents per pound. The principal intermediates for this coloring matter were manufactured in Germany only. Its value to the dyer was such that as it became scarcer its price rose to upwards of $20 per pound. British Dyes, Ltd., and Levinstein, Ltd., quite independently, began investigations of the problems involved in its manufacture. Two staffs of research chemists, two staffs of works chemists, chemical engineers, mechanics, and the rest were simultaneously engaged on the intermediates necessary for this dyestuff, working secretly, not in cooperation, but in competition; two separate installations of the necessary plant were made, and within the last few months, long after a Swiss firm had begun partially to supply the English market, British Dyes, Ltd., and Levinstein, Ltd., almost simultaneously placed identically the same dyestuff on the market under the names chlorazol sky blue F. F. S. and dianol brilliant blue 6 B, respectively. How many years and months the skilled chemists of these firms were engaged on this tragically wasteful case, only the manufacturers know.

That is the problem before the country today—how to prevent this overlapping, how to utilize all our chemists and the materials at our disposal so that the maximum of output shall be obtained. Attempts to achieve this by co-operation of the separate entities without fusion have failed.

This brings me to the recent much-discussed amalgamation of Levinstein, Ltd., and British Dyes, Ltd., a scheme which was widely criticized both from the financial and the chemical point of view, but which has now been carried out and of which much is hoped. The story of the merger will be told in another letter.

The Erie Railroad has offered to settle with the consignees of the mercury in flasks, which was stolen in May last from a car in the Jersey City freighe yards, on a basis of $105 per flask, but the owners are holding out for $125 per flask. The mercury was valued at $45,000 and was shipped from San Francisco. No trace of it has been found.

Prices Current of Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals & Dyestuffs in Original Packages

NOTICE—The prices herein quoted are for large lots in Original Packages as usually Purchased by Manufacturers and Jobbers.

In view of the scarcity of some items subscribers are advised that quotations on such articles are merely nominal, and not always an indication that supplies are to be had at the prices named.

Drugs and Chemicals

Acetanilid, C.P., bbls. blk.	lb.	.70	— .75
*Acetone	lb.	.25¼	— .25¾
Acetphenetidin	lb.	4.95	— 5.00
*Aconitine, ½-oz. vials	ea.	—	— —
Agar, Agar, See Isinglass.			
No. 1	lb.	.85	— .86
No. 2	lb.	.80	— .81
No. 3	lb.	.75	— .76
Alcohol 188 proof	gal.	—	— 4.91
190 proof, U.S.P.	gal.	—	— 4.97
Cologne Spirit, 190 proof.	gal.	—	— 5.06
Wood, ref. 95 p.c.	gal.	.91½	— .92
97 p.c.	gal.	.94½	— .95
Denatured, 180 proof	gal.	.70	— .72
188 proof	gal.	71.	— .72
Aldehyde	lb.	1.25	— 1.45
Almonds, bitter	lb.	.41	— .45
Sweet	lb.	.28	— .29
Meal	lb.	.35	— .37
Aloin, U.S.P. powd.	lb.	.97	— 1.00
Aluminum (see Heavy Chemicals)	lb.	—	— —
Ambergris, black	oz.	10.00	—14.00
Grey	oz.	22.00	—23.75
Ammonium, Acetate, cryst.	lb.	.80	— .85
Benzoate, cryst., U.S.P.	lb.	—	—11.00
Bichromate, C. P.	lb.	—	— 1.20
Bromide, gran., bulk	lb.	.75	— .76
Carb.Dom.U.S.kegs, powd.	lb.	.14	— .14½
Citrate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 1.11
Green scales, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .97
Hypophosphite	lb.	—	— 2.15
Iodide	lb.	—	— 4.20
Molybdate, Pure	lb.	—	— 7.00
Muriate, C. P.	lb.	—	— .45
Nitrate, cryst., C. P.	lb.	.25	— .26
Gran.	lb.	—	— .54
Oxalate, Pure	lb.	—	— 1.15
Persulphate	lb.	—	— 1.25
Phosphate (Dibasic)	lb.	.50	— .60
Salicylate	lb.	1.60	— 1.63
Amyl Acetate, bulk, drums.	gal.	5.30	— 5.35
Antimony Chlor. (Sol. butter of Antimony)	lb.	.18	— .20
Needle powder	lb.	.13	— .14
Sulphate, 16-17 per cent free sulphur	lb.	.35	— .72
Antipyrine, bulk	lb.	21.00	— 21.25
Apomorphine Hydrochloride	oz.	—	—31.20
Areca Nuts	lb.	.34	— .39
Powdered	lb.	.44	— .45
Argols	lb.	.16	— .18
*Arsenic, red	lb.	.45	— .54
†White	lb.	.09	— .10
Atropine, Alk. U.S.P., 1-oz. v. oz.		—	—47.50
Sulphate, U.S.P., 1-oz. v. oz.		—	—37.50
Balm of Gilead Buds	lb.	.70	— .85
*Barium Carb. prec., pure	lb.	—	— —
*Chlorate, pure	lb.	.50	— .60
Bay Rum, Porto Rico	gal.	3.50	— 3.65
St. Thomas	gal.	3.70	— 3.80
Benzaldehyde (see bitter oil of almonds)			
Benzol, See Coal Tar Crudes			
Berberine, Sulphate, 1-oz.c.v.	oz.	2.50	— 3.00
Beta Naphthol (see Intermediates)			
Bismuth, Citrate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 3.50
Salicylate	lb.	—	— 3.35
Subcarbonate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 3.50
Subgallate	lb.	—	— 3.50
Subiodide	lb.	—	— 5.60
Subnitrate	lb.	—	— 3.30
Tannate	lb.	—	— 3.15
Borax, in bbls., crystals	lb.	.07¾	— .08¾
Crystals, U.S.P., Kegs	lb.	.08¾	— .09
Bromine, tech., bulk	lb.	.55	— .56

*Nominal.
†Fixed Government price.

WHERE TO BUY

Conserve:—

GLYCERINE

By using:—

NULOMOLINE "T.P."

And save money.

All users of Glycerine should study the many advantages of Nulomoline "T.P."

Manufactured by:

THE NULOMOLINE COMPANY

Distributed by:

W. J. BUSH & CO., Inc.

100 William Street, New York City

Burgundy Pitch, Dom.	lb.	.07	— .08
*Imported	lb.	—	— —
Cadmium Bromide, crystals.	lb.	1.75	— 1.80
Iodide	lb.	—	— 4.40
Metal sticks	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Caffeine, alkaloid, bulk.	lb.	11.00	—11.75
Hydrobromide	lb.	10.70	—12.00
Citrated, U.S.P.	lb.	8.00	— 8.05
Phosphate	lb.	14.00	—15.00
Sulphate	lb.	15.00	—16.00
Calcium Glycerophosphate	lb.	1.80	— 1.85
Hypophosphite, 100 lbs.	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Iodide	lb.	—	— 4.10
Phosphate, Precip.	lb.	.21	— .23
Sulphocarbolate	lb.	1.02	— 1.07
Calomel, see Mercury.			
*Camphor, Am. ref'd bbls.bk.	lb.	—	— —
Square of 4 ounces	lb.	—	— —
16's in 1-lb. carton	lb.	—	— —
24's in 1-lb. carton	lb.	—	— —
32's in 1-lb. carton	lb.	—	— —
Cases of 100 blocks	lb.	—	— —
Japan, refined, 2½lb. slabs.	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Monobromated, bulk	lb.	4.25	— 4.35
Cantharides, Chinese	lb.	.97	— .98
Powdered	lb.	1.15	— 1.20
Russian	lb.	3.95	— 4.20
Powdered	lb.	4.55	— 4.65
Carbon disulphide, tech 500 lbs. bulk	lb.	.09	— .10
Casein, C. P.	lb.	.45	— .49
Cerium Oxalate	lb.	.60	— .62
Chalk, prec. light, English.	lb.	.04½	— .04¾
Heavy	lb.	.03¾	— .05
Chloral Hydrate, U.S.P. crystals, bot incl'd, 100 lb. lots.	lb.	1.58	— 1.60
Charcoal Willow, powdered.	lb.	.06½	— .07
Wood, powdered	lb.	.07	— .09
Chlorine, liquid	lb.	.15	— .24
Chloroform, drums, U.S.P.	lb.	.63	— .70
Chrysarobin, U.S.P.	lb.	5.30	— 5.40
Cinchonidin, Alk. crystals—oz.		—	— 1.06
Cinchonine, Alk., crystals.	oz.	—	— .61
Sulphate	oz.	—	— .35
Cinnabar	lb.	—	— 3.45
Civet	oz.	3.00	— 3.20
Cobalt, pow'd (Fly Poison).	lb.	.45	— .49
Oleate	oz.	.85	— .96
Cocaine, Hydrochl. gran.	oz.	11.00	—11.25
cryst., bulk	oz.	11.25	—11.50
Cocoa Butter, bulk.	lb.	.35	— .35½
Cases, fingers	lb.	.40½	— .41
Codeine, Alk., Bulk.	oz.	—	—11.15
Nitrate, Bulk	oz.	—	—10.00
Phosphate, Bulk	oz.	—	— 8.35
Sulphate, Bulk	oz.	—	— 8.90
Collodion, U.S.P.	lb.	.41	— .45
Colocynth, Apples, Trieste.	lb.	.30	— .35

*Nominal.

Coloc. Ap. Pulp, U.S.P.	lb.	.45	— .49
Spanish Apples	lb.	.39	— .40
Copper Chloride, pure cryst.	lb.	—	— .70
Oleate, mass, 1-oz. jars, 20 p.c	lb.	—	— 1.65
Corrosive Sublimate, see Mercury.			
Cotton Soluble	lb.	.78	— 1.00
Coumarin, refined	lb.	30.00	—31.00
Cream of Tartar, cryst. U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .69
Powdered, 99 p.c.	lb.	—	— .68½
reosote, U.S.P.	lb.	1.85	— 1.95
*Carbonate	lb.	26.00	—27.50
Cresol, U.S.P.	lb.	.18	— .25
Cuttlefish Bones, Trieste.	lb.	.60	— .63
Jewelers, large	lb.	1.74	— 1.80
Small	lb.	1.75	— 1.80
French	lb.	.43	— .49
Dover's Powder, U.S.P.	lb.	2.90	— 3.00
Dragon's Blood, Mass.	lb.	.34	— .60
Reeds	lb.	4.90	— 5.20
Emetine, Alk., 15 gr. vials.	ea.	—	— 2.75
Hydrochloride, U.S.P. 15 gr. vials	ea.	—	— 1.85
Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph.)			
Ergot, Russian	lb.	1.90	— 1.95
Spanish	lb.	1.90	— 1.95
Ether, U.S.P., 1900	lb.	—	— .28
Washed	lb.	—	— .32
U.S.P., 1880	lb.	—	— .24
Eucalyptol	lb.	1.20	— 1.35
†Formaldehyde	lb.	—	— .16½
Gelatin, silver	lb.	1.48	— 1.54
*Gold	lb.	—	— —
Glycerin, C. P., bulk	lb.	—	— —
Drums and bbls., added.	lb.	—	— .58
C.P. in cans.	lb.	—	— .60
Dynamite, drums included.	lb.	.58	— .59
Saponifications, loose	lb.	.35½	— .36
Soap, Lye, loose	lb.	.32	— .33
Grains of Paradise	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Guaiacol, liquid	lb.	18.00	—19.00
Guarana	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Haarlem Oil, bottles	gross	5.00	— 8.60
Hexamethylenetetramine	lb.	1.30	— 1.35
Hops, N. Y., 1917 prime.	lb.	.45	— .50
Pacific Coast, 1917, Prime	lb.	.23	— .24
Hydrogen Peroxide, U.S.P., 10 gr. lots			
4-oz. bottles	gross	—	— 7.50
12-oz. bottles	gross	—	—16.50
16-oz. bottles	gross	—	—20.00
Hydroquinone, bulk	lb.	—	— 2.70
Iodine, Resublimed	lb.	4.25	— 4.30
Iodoform, Powdered, bulk.	lb.	—	— 5.00
Crystals	lb.	—	— 5.55
Iron Citrate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 1.11
Green scales, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 1.47
Phosphate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 1.08
Pyroposphate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 1.13
*Isinglass, American	lb.	.80	— .81
Russian	lb.	8.50	— 9.00
See Agar Agar			
Kamala, U.S.P.	lb.	3.20	— 3.40
Kola Nuts, West Indies.	lb.	.25	— .28
Lanolin, hydrous, cans U.S.P.	lb.	.39	— .42
Anhydrous, cans	lb.	.49	— .51
Lead Iodide, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 2.95
Licorice, U.S.P., Syrian.	lb.	.24	— .29
*Sticks, bdls. Corigliano.	lb.	.82	— .83
Lupulin	lb.	.95	— 3.00
Lycopodium, U.S.P.	lb.	1.65	— 1.70
Magnesium Carb. U.S.P. bbls.	lb.	.24	— .30
Glycerophosphate	lb.	—	— 4.55
Hyphophosphite	lb.	1.65	— 1.70
Iodide	lb.	—	— 4.85
Oxide, tins light	lb.	—	— 1.10
Peroxide, cans	lb.	—	— 2.15
Salicylate	lb.	1.30	— 1.37
Sulphate, Epsom Salts, tech. 100-lbs.		3.37½	— 3.45
U. S. P. 100-lbs.		3.62½	— 3.87
Manganese Glycerophos	lb.	3.35	— 3.40
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.65	— 1.70
Iodide	lb.	—	— 4.85
Peroxide	lb.	.75	— .80
Sulphate, crystals	lb.	.60	— .67
Manna, large flake	lb.	.75	— .85
Small flake	lb.	.62	— .65
Menthol, Japanese	lb.	5.50	— 5.70
Mercury, flasks, 75 lbs.	ea.	125.00	—127.00
Bisulphate	lb.	—	— 1.53
Blue Mass	lb.	—	— .95
Powdered	lb.	—	— .97
Blue Ointment, 30 p.c.	lb.	—	— .93
50 p.c.	lb.	—	— 1.30

*Nominal. †Government fixed price.

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Mercury, Calomel, Amer.	lb.	—	— 2.00
Corrosive Sublimate cryst.	lb.	—	— 1.84
Powdered, Granular	lb.	—	— 1.79
Iodide, Green	lb.	—	— 4.25
Red	lb.	—	— 4.35
Yellow	lb.	—	— 4.25
Red Precipitate	lb.	—	— 2.19
Powdered	lb.	—	— 2.26
White Precipitate	lb.	—	— 2.29
Powdered	lb.	—	— 2.34
Methylene Blue, medicinal	lb.	15.00	—17.00
Milk, powdered	lb.	.16	— .19
Mirbane Oil, refined, drums	lb.	.17½	—.19½
Morphine, Acet. bulk	oz.	—	—12.80
Sulphate, bulk	oz.	—	—11.80
Diacetyl. Hydcl., 5-oz. cans	oz.	—	—15.90
Moss, Iceland	lb.	.23	— .24
Irish	lb.	.11½	— .13
Musk, pods, Cab	oz.	12.00	—12.40
Tonquin	oz.	25.00	—26.00
Grain, Cab	oz.	18.50	—19.00
Tonquin	oz.	38.00	—39.50
*Synthetic	lb.	30.00	—30.10
Naphthalene, See Coal Tar Products.			
Nickel and Ammon. Sulphate	lb.	—	— .22
Sulphate	lb.	.27	— .29
Nux Vomica, whole	lb.	.11	— .12
Powdered	lb.	.15	— .18
*Opium, cases, U.S.P.	lb.	—	—22.50
Granular	lb.	—	—25.50
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	—	—24.50
Oxgall, pure U.S.P.	lb.	1.50	— 1.55
Papain	lb.	4.70	— 5.20
Paraffin White Oil, U.S.P.	gal.	3.10	— 3.60
Paris Green, kegs	lb.	.40	— .42
Petrolatum, light amber bbls	lb.	.05½	— .07
Cream White	lb.	.07½	— .08
Lily White	lb.	.13	— .14
Snow White	lb.	.14½	— .16
Phenolphthalein	lb.	5.50	— 6.00
Phosphorus, yellow	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Red	lb.	1.70	— 1.80
Pilocarpine	oz.	16.00	—16.20
Piperin	lb.	13.00	—18.00
Poppy Heads	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Potassium acetate	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Bicarb.	lb.	.70	— .75
Bisulphate	lb.	.45	— .60
C. P.	lb.	.75	— .85
Bromide, (Bulk, gran.)	lb.	1.25	— 1.26
Chromate, crystals, yellow, tech. 1-lb. c. b. 10	lb.	—	— 1.70
Citrate, bulk U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 1.82
Glycerophosphate, bulk	oz.	—	— 1.45
Hypophosphite, bulk	oz.	2.15	— 2.20
Iodide, bulk	lb.	—	— 3.75
Lactophosphate	oz.	—	— .25
Permanganate, U.S.P.	lb.	1.75	— 1.95
Salicylate	lb.	2.00	— 3.75
Sulphate, C.P.	lb.	1.11	— 1.16
Tartrate, powdered	lb.	1.31	— 1.32
Procaine, oz. bottles		7.00	— 7.50
5 gr. bottles		1.50	— 1.60
Quinine, Bisulphate, 100 oz. tins	oz.	—	— .90
Sulphate, 100 oz. tins	oz.	—	— .90
50-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .91
25-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .92
5-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .94
1-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .98
Second hands, Java	oz.	1.05	— 1.10
Second hands, American	oz.	1.10	— 1.15
*Amsterdam	oz.	—	— —
*German	oz.	—	— —
*Java	oz.	—	— —
Quinidine Alk. crystals, tins	oz.	—	— 1.06
Sulphate, tins	oz.	—	— .70
Resorcin crystals, U.S.P.	lb.	7.75	— 7.95
Rochelle Salt, crystals, bxs.	lb.	—	— .47
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	—	— .46½
Saccharin, U.S.P., soluble	lb.	19.00	—19.50
U.S.P., Insoluble	lb.	17.00	—17.50
Salicin, bulk	lb.	30.00	—30.50
Salol, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	—	— 1.50
Sandalwood	lb.	—	— .60
Ground	lb.	—	— .65
Santonin, cryst., U.S.P.	lb.	47.00	—47.50
Powdered	lb.	48.00	—49.00
Scammony, resin	lb.	2.95	— 3.20
Powdered	lb.	3.05	— 3.30
Seidlitz Mixture, bbls.	lb.	—	— .36
Silver Nitrate, 500-oz. lots	oz.	—	— .65¼
Soap, Castile, white, pure	lb.	.74	— .80
Marseilles, white	lb.	.18	— .19
Green, pure	lb.	.17	— .18
Ordinary	lb.	.14	— .15
Sodium, Acetate, U.S.P., gran.	lb.	.25	— .29
Benzoate, gran. U.S.P.	lb.	3.15	— 3.20
Bicarb, U.S.P., powd., bbls.	lb.	.04	— .04¼
Bromide, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	.65	— .66

*Nominal.

WHERE TO BUY

POTASSIUM CARBONATE
all grades
SALICYLIC ACID, U.S.P.
Spot and Future
THE W. K. JAHN COMPANY
13-21 Park Row .·. N. Y. City

1892 **ALEX. C. FERGUSSON, JR.** 1918
DYESTUFFS and CHEMICALS
Fuchsine Crystals, Bismark Brown, Acid Scarlet, Ponceau

Phthalic Anhyd.—Red Prussiate

Dyewood Extracts

450 Chestnut Street Philadelphia

Sodium, Cacodylate	oz.	2.50	— 3.50
Chlorate, U.S.P. 8th Rev.			
crystals, c.b. 10	lb.	—	— .50
Granular, c.b. 10	lb.	—	— .52
Citrate, U.S.P., cryst	lb.	—	— .87
Granular, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .97
Glycerophosphate, crystals	lb.	2.20	— 2.25
Hypophosphite, U.S.P.	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Iodide, bulk	lb.	—	— 3.90
Phosphate, U.S.P., gran.	lb.	—	— .13
Recryst.	lb.	.17	— .18
Dried	lb.	.25	— .26
Salicylate, U.S.P.	lb.	.92	— 1.00
Sulph. (Glauber's Salt)	lb.	—	— .12
Spermaceti, blocks	lb.	.27	— .28
Spirit Ammonia, U.S.P.	lb.	.45	— .55
Aromatic, U.S.P.	lb.	.47	— .50
Nitrous Ether, U.S.P.	lb.	.48	— .49
Ether Comp.	lb.	—	— 1.65
torax, liquid cases	lb.	3.60	— 4.60
Strontium Bromide, bulk	lb.	.75	— .76
Iodide, bulk	lb.	—	— 3.50
Nitrate	lb.	.24	— .29
Salicylate, U.S.P.	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Strychnine Alkd., cryst.	oz.	—	— 1.80
Acetate	oz.	—	— 1.80
Nitrate	oz.	—	— 1.80
Sulphate, crystals, bulk	oz.	—	— 1.40
Sugar of Milk, powdered	lb.	.56	— .57
Sulphonal, 100-oz. lots		1.18	— 1.50
Sulphonethylmethane, U.S.P.	lb.	13.00	—14.00
Sulphonmethane, U.S.P.	lb.	16.00	—16.75
ulphur, roll, bbls.	100 lbs.	—	— 3.70
Flour, com'l.	100 lbs.	—	— 1.80
Flowers	100 lbs.	—	— 3.95
Tamarinds, bbls	lb.	.13	— .13½
Kegs	per keg	5.95	— 6.50
Tartar Emetic, tech.	lb.	.67	— .67½
U.S.P.	lb.	.73	— .73½
Terpin Hydrate	lb.	.49	— .50
Thymol, crystals, U.S.P.	lb.	13.40	—13.65
Iodide, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	15.50	—16.50
Tin, bichloride, bbls.	lb.	.28	— .29
Oxide, 500 lb. bbls.	lb.	.90	— .95
Toluol. See Coal Tar Crudes.			
*Turpentine, Venice, True	lb.	5.45	— 5.70
Artificial	lb.	.12	— .14
Spirits, see Naval Stores.			
anillin	oz.	.90	— .95
Witch Hazel, Ext., dble dist., bbl.	gal.	1.18	— 1.20
Zinc Carbonate	lb.	.21	— .22
Chloride	lb.	.14	— .15
Iodide, bulk	lb.	—	— 4.00
Metallic, C. P.	lb.	.45	— .75
Oxide, U.S.P., bbls.	lb.	.35	— .37

Acids

Acetic, 28 p.c.	lb.	4.91	Gov. pr.
*Glacial	lb.	.19½	Gov. pr.
Acetyl-salicylic	lb.	—	— 3.25
*Benzoic, from gum	lb.	—	— —
U.S.P. ex toluol	lb.	—	— 3.25
Boric, cryst., bbls.	lb.	.13¾	— .15
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	.13½	— .15
Butyric, Tech., 60 p.c.	lb.	1.45	— 1.55
Camphoric	lb.	4.30	— 4.48
*Carbolic crys., U.S.P., drs.	lb.	—	— .44
1-lb. bottles	lb.	.52½	— .53
5-lb. bottles	lb.	.51	— .52
0 to 100-lb. tins	lb.	.48	— .50

*Nominal.

Chromic, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— —
Chrysophanic	lb.	6.20	— 6.35
Citric, crystals, bbls.	lb.	1.17	— 1.25
Powdered	lb.	—	— —
Second hands	lb.	1.22	— 1.25
Cresylic, 95-100 p.c.	gal.	1.10	— 1.20
Formic, 75 p.c., tech	lb.	.36½	— .37
Gallic, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	1.60	— 1.67
Glycerophosphoric	lb.	3.45	— 5.00
Hydriodic, sp. g. 1,150	oz.	.25	— .30
Hydrobromic, Conc.	lb.	2.40	— 2.45
Hydrocyanic, 2 p.c. U.S.P.	lb.	.18	— .20
Hydrofluoric, 48 p.c. C.P.	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Hydrosilicofluoric, 10 p.c. tech.	lb.	.40	— .45
20 p.c. tech	lb.	.50	— .60
Hypophosphorous, 50 p.c.	lb.	—	— 2.50
U.S.P., 10 p.c.	lb.	.65	— .70
*Lactic, U.S.P., VIII	lb.	—	— 4.25
*U.S.P., IX	lb.	—	— 4.50
Molybdic, C.P.	lb.	.07	— .07½
Muriatic 20 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— —
Nitric, 42 deg. carboys	lb.	.08½	Gov. pr.
Nitro Muriatic	lb.	.20	— .23
Oleic, purified	lb.	.23	— .28
Oxalic, cryst., bbls.	lb.	.42	— .44
*Picric, kegs	lb.	—	— —
Phosphoric, 85-88p.c.syr.U.S.P.	lb.	.45	— .50
50 p.c. tech.	lb.	.35	— .40
Pyrogallic, resublimed	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Crystals, bottles	lb.	2.90	— 3.10
Pyroligneous, purified	lb.	—	— .06
Technical	gal.	.12	— .12½
Salicylic, Bulk, U.S.P.	lb.	.86	— 1.00
Stearic, triple pressed	lb.	.26	— .28
Sulphuric, C.P.	lb.	.07	— .08
66 deg. tech f.o.b. wks	ton	25.00	Gov. pr.
*Sulphurous	lb.	—	— —
Tannic, technical	lb.	.65	— .80
U.S.P., bulk	lb.	1.48	— 1.52
Tartaric Crystals, U.S.P.	lb.	.86	— .93
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	.85	— .92
Trichloracetic, U.S.P.	lb.	4.40	— 4.50

Essential Oils

Almond, bitter	lb.	12.75	—13.00
Artificial, chlorine traces	lb.	5.45	— 5.70
Free from chlorine	lb.	5.60	— 5.85
Amber, crude	lb.	2.40	— 2.50
Rectified	lb.	2.75	— 2.85
Anise, U.S.P.	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Bay	lb.	3.00	— 3.10
Bergamot	lb.	7.50	— 7.60
*Synthetic	lb.	3.50	— 3.75
Bois de Rose	lb.	5.00	— 7.50
Cade	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Cajuput, bottle, Native, cs.	lb.	.75	— .80
Camphor, art.	lb.	—	— .12
Japanese, white	lb.	.24	— .25
Caraway, Rectified	lb.	8.25	— 8.30
Cassia, 75-80 p.c. tech.	lb.	2.75	— 2.80
Lead, Free	lb.	3.80	— 2.85
Redistilled, U.S.P.	lb.	3.70	— 3.80
Cedar Leaf	lb.	1.05	— 1.20
Cedar Wood	lb.	.18	— .21
Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy	lb.	20.00	—21.00
Citronella, Native	lb.	.54	— .56
Java	lb.	.70	— .75
Cloves, can	lb.	3.25	— 3.30
Bottles	lb.	3.35	— 3.40
Copaiba, U.S.P.	lb.	.90	— 1.10
Coriander, U.S.P.	lb.	30.00	—31.00
Cubebs, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 8.25
Cumin	lb.	10.50	—11.00
Erigeron	lb.	3.25	— 3.35
Eucalyptus, Australian, U.S.P.	lb.	.65	— .70
Fennel, sweet, U.S.P.	lb.	4.00	— 4.15
Geranium, Rose Algerian	lb.	11.00	—12.00
Bourbon (Reunion)	lb.	9.50	— 9.70
Turkish	lb.	4.95	— 5.20
Ginger	lb.	—	— 5.25
Gingergrass	lb.	—	— —
Hemlock	lb.	—	— 1.25
Juniper Berries, rect.	lb.	11.25	—11.50
Twice rect.	lb.	12.75	—13.00
Wood	lb.	2.00	— 2.15
Lavender Flowers, U.S.P.	lb.	6.00	— 6.10
Garden	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Spike	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Lemon, U.S.P.	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Lemongrass, Native	lb.	1.40	— 1.45
imes, Expressed	lb.	—	—60.00
Distilled	lb.	—	—20.00
Linaloe	lb.	3.40	— 3.60
Mace, distilled	lb.	2.30	— 2.50
*Mustard, natural	lb.	—	— —
Artificial	lb.	22.00	—22.50

Nominal.

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Neroli, bigarade	lb.	80.00	—103.00
Petale	lb.	95.00	—100.00
Artificial	lb.	—	—30.00
Nutmeg, U.S.P.	lb.	2.40	— 2.45
Orange, bitter	lb.	2.35	— 2.50
Sweet, West Indian	lb.	—	— 2.10
Italian	lb.	2.60	— 3.00
*Orris Concrete	oz.	—	— 6.00
Origanum, Imitation	lb.	.50	— .60
Patchouli	lb.	28.50	—31.00
Pennyroyal, domestic	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Imported	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Peppermint, tins	lb.	5.20	— 5.45
Bottles	lb.	6.00	— 6.50
Bulk	lb.	5.05	— 5.15
Petit Grain, So. America	lb.	3.75	— 3.85
French	lb.	8.50	— 8.65
Pinus Sylvestrus	lb.	—	— 6.50
Pumilio	lb.	—	— 6.00
Rose, French	oz.	—	—28.00
Synthetic, red	lb.	40.00	—56.00
Rosemary, French	oz.	—	—28.00
Safrol	lb.	—	— .60
Sandalwood, East India	lb.	13.50	—13.60
Sassafras, natural	lb.	2.45	— 2.70
Artificial	lb.	.50	— .52
Savin	lb.	7.50	— 7.75
Spruce	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
*Spearmint	lb.	—	— 3.50
Tansy, Amer.	lb.	4.50	— 4.70
Thyme, red, French, U.S.P.	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
White, French	lb.	2.25	— 2.35
Wintergreen, leaves, true	lb.	5.00	— 5.20
Birch, Sweet	lb.	4.00	— 4.25
Synthetic, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Wormseed, Baltimore	lb.	8.40	—12.00
Wormwood, Dom.	lb.	5.50	— 5.60
Ylang Ylang, Bourbon	lb.	—	—18.00
Manila	lb.	—	—40.00
Artificial	lb.	—	—12.00

OLEORESINS

*Aspidium (Malefern)	lb.	17.50	—18.00
Capsicum, 1-lb. bottles	lb.	4.75	— 4.85
Cubeb	lb.	7.50	— 7.75
Ginger	lb.	3.75	— 3.88
*Parsley Fruit (Petroselinum)	lb.	6.75	— 7.50
*Pepper, black	lb.	—	— 7.00
*Malefern	lb.	12.00	—12.20
Mullein (so-called)	lb.	5.00	— 5.25
*Orris, domestic	lb.	—	—20.00
Imported	lb.	—	—20.00

Crude Drugs

BALSAMS

Copaiba, Para	lb.	.57	— .59
South American	lb.	.74	— .79
Fir, Canada	lb.	7.20	— 7.40
Oregon	gal.	1.74	— 1.79
Peru	lb.	3.30	— 3.40
Tolu	lb.	1.10	— 1.14

BARKS

Angostura	lb.	.32	— .34
Basswood Bark, pressed	lb.	.17	— .21
Blackhaw, of root	lb.	.54	— .59
of Tree	lb.	.34	— .39
Buckthorn	lb.	.23	— .24
Calisaya	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Cascara Sagrada	lb.	.19	— .19½
Cascarilla, quills	lb.	.22	— .23
Siftings	lb.	.12	— .13
Chestnut	lb.	.10	— .10½
Cinchona, red quills	lb.	.90	— 1.14
Broken	lb.	.85	— .98
*Yellow "quills"	lb.	—	— —
*Broken	lb.	.69	— .74
*Loxa, pale, bs	lb.	—	— —
*Powdered, boxes	lb.	—	— —
*Maracaibo, yellow, powd.	lb.	—	— —
Condurango	lb.	.12	— .14
Cotton Root	lb.	.15	— .16
Cramp (true)	lb.	.54	— .59
Cramp (so-called)	lb.	.08	— .10
Dogwood, Jamaica	lb.	.09	— .09½
Elm, grinding	lb.	.12	— .13
Select bdls.	lb.	.19	— .20
Ordinary	lb.	.09	— .10
Hemlock	lb.	.10	— .11
Lemon Peel	lb.	.10	— .10½
Mezereon	lb.	.22	— .23
Oak, red	lb.	.06	— .07
White	lb.	.04	— .05
Orange Peel, bitter	lb.	.07	— .08
Malaga, Sweet	lb.	.12	— .13
Trieste, sweet	lb.	.13	— .13½

*Nominal.

WHERE TO BUY

Antoine Chiris Co.
NEW YORK
IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS
ESSENTIAL OILS
SYNTHETIC CHEMICALS

Fritzsche Brothers
New York
ESSENTIAL - OILS

Prickly Ash, Southern	lb.	.14	— .14½
Northern	lb.	.14	— .15
Pomegranate of Root	lb.	.27	— .29
of Fruit	lb.	.30½	— .31
Sassafras, ordinary	lb.	.13	— .14
Select	lb.	.23½	— .24
Simaruba	lb.	.59	— .63
Soap, whole	lb.	.11	— .12
Cut	lb.	.18	— .19
Crushed	lb.	.17	— .18
Wahoo, of Root	lb.	.44	— .50
of Tree	lb.	.23	— .24
Willow, Black	lb.	.08	— .09
White	lb.	.16	— .17
White Pine	lb.	.07	— .08
White Poplar	lb.	.03½	— .04
Wild Cherry	lb.	.15	— .24
Witch Hazel	lb.	.07	— .08

BEANS

Calabar	lb.	.74	— .79
St. Ignatius	lb.	.23	— .25
St. John's Bread	lb.	.29	— .30
Tonka, Angostura	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Para	lb.	.65	— .68
Surinam	lb.	.69	— .74
Vanilla, Mexican, whole	lb.	4.45	— 6.00
Cuts	lb.	2.95	— 3.15
Bourbon	lb.	2.10	— 2.12
South American	lb.	2.95	— 3.20
Tahiti, White Label	lb.	1.65	— 1.70
Green Label	lb.	1.55	— 1.60

BERRIES

Cubeb, ordinary	lb.	1.29	— 1.32
*XX	lb.	1.29	— 1.34
Powdered	lb.	1.34	— 1.39
Fish	lb.	.59	— .60
Horse, Nettle, dry	lb.	.74	— .97
Juniper	lb.	.07	— .09
Laurel	lb.	.07	— .09
Poke	lb.	.10	— .11
Prickly Ash	lb.	.10½	— .11
Saw Palmetto	lb.	.15	— .16
Sloe	lb.	.47	— .49
Sumac	lb.	.06	— .07

FLOWERS

Arnica	lb.	.79	— .83
Powdered	lb.	.89	— .93
Borage	lb.	.59	— .69
Calendula Petals	lb.	2.45	— 3.15
*Chamomile, German	lb.	—	— —
Hungarian type	lb.	.48	— .50
Roman	lb.	.91	— .94
*Spanish	lb.	.42	— .50
Clover Tops	lb.	.15	— .16
Dogwood	lb.	.16	— .17
Elder	lb.	.30	— .31
Insect, open	lb.	.29	— .33
Closed	lb.	.38	— .39
*Powd. Flowers and stems	lb.	.32	— .34
Powd. Flowers	lb.	.33	— .35
*Kousso	lb.	—	— —
Lavender, ordinary	lb.	.24	— .25
Select	lb.	.29	— .30
Linden, with leaves	lb.	.35	— .36
Without Leaves	lb.	.54	— .56
Malva, blue	lb.	2.48	— 2.58
Black	lb.	.40	— .45
Mullein	lb.	1.79	— 1.80
Orange	lb.	1.95	— 2.00
Ox-Eye, Daisy	lb.	.03	— .04

*Nominal.

Poppy, red	lb.	.95	— 1.10
Rosemary	lb.	.69	— .70
Saffron, American	lb.	.39	— .41
Valencia	lb.	14.95	—15.90
Tilia (see Linden)			

GUMS

Aloes, Barbados	lb.	1.08	— 1.13
Cape	lb.	.17	— .18
Curacao, cases	lb.	.09	— .09½
*Socotrine, whole	lb.	.74	— .79
*Powdered	lb.	.79	— .84
Ammoniac, tears	lb.	1.44	— 1.48
Powdered	lb.	1.49	— 1.53
*Arabic, firsts	lb.	.50	— .51
*Seconds	lb.	—	— —
Sorts Amber	lb.	.27	— .28
Powdered	lb.	.34	— .36
Asafoetida, whole, U.S.P.	lb.	4.40	— 4.70
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	4.50	— 4.80
Benzoin, Siam	lb.	1.35	— 1.50
Sumatra	lb.	.30	— .40
Catechu	lb.	.20	— .23
*Chicle, Mexican	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Euphorbium	lb.	.23	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.28	— .30
Galbanum	lb.	1.35	— 1.45
Gamboge	lb.	1.85	— 1.90
*Guaiac	lb.	1.70	— 1.75
Hemlock	lb.	.83	— .90
Kino	lb.	.49	— .59
Mastic	lb.	1.23	— 1.38
Myrrh, Select	lb.	.75	— .80
Sorts	lb.	.70	— .78
Siftings	lb.	.62	— .68
libanum, siftings	lb.	.12	— .13
Tears	lb.	.15	— .17
Sandarac	lb.	.71	— .72
*Senegal, picked	lb.	.34	— .39
Sorts	lb.	.28	— .30
Spruce	lb.	.63	— .72
Thus, per bbl.	280-lb.	16.40	—16.90
Tragacanth, Aleppo first	lb.	3.95	— 4.20
*Seconds	lb.	2.50	— 3.20
*Thirds	lb.	2.75	— 2.95
*Turkey, firsts	lb.	—	— —
*Seconds	lb.	—	— —
Thirds	lb.	—	— —

LEAVES AND HERBS

Aconite	lb.	.35	— .40
Balmony	lb.	.11	— .13
Bay, true	lb.	—	— —
Belladonna	lb.	.95	— 1.45
Boneset, leaves and tops	lb.	.17	— .19
Buchu, short	lb.	2.45	— 2.65
Long	lb.	2.50	— 2.55
Cannabis, true, imported	lb.	3.50	— 3.60
American	lb.	.29	— .49
Catnip	lb.	.10	— .12
Chestnut	lb.	.06	— .07
Chiretta	lb.	.39	— .40
Coca, Huanuco	lb.	—	— —
*Truxillo	lb.	.54	— .58
Coltsfoot	lb.	.18	— .19
Conium	lb.	.29	— .32
Corn Silk	lb.	.11	— .12
Damiana	lb.	.15	— .16
Deer Tongue	lb.	.16	— .17
Digitalis, Domestic	lb.	.36	— .37
Imported	lb.	.38	— .40
Eucalyptus	lb.	.08	— .09
Euphorbia Pilulifera	lb.	.18	— .19
Grindelia Robusta	lb.	.09	— .11
*Henbane, German	lb.	—	— —
*Russian	lb.	—	— —
Domestic	lb.	1.05	— 1.10
Henna	lb.	.31	— .32
Horehound	lb.	.21	— .23
Jaborandi	lb.	.32	— .33
Laurel	lb.	.12½	— .13
Life Everlasting	lb.	.10	— .11
Liverwort	lb.	.29	— .35
Lobelia	lb.	.09	— .10
Matico	lb.	.34	— .35
*Marjoram, German	lb.	—	— —
*French	lb.	—	— —
Motherwort herb	lb.	.16	— .17
Patchouli	lb.	.76	— .83
Pennyroyal	lb.	.18	— .20
Peppermint, American	lb.	.26	— .29
Pichi	lb.	.11	— .12
Prince's Pine	lb.	.45	— .58
Plantain	lb.	.12	— .14
Pulsatilla	lb.	5.60	— 5.70
Queen of the Meadow	lb.	.10	— .11
Rose, red	lb.	1.25	— 1.28
Rosemary	lb.	.14	— .15
Rue	lb.	.39	— .44

*Nominal.

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

*Sage, Austrian, stemless	lb.	—	—
*Grinding	lb.	—	—
Greek, stemless	lb.	.27	— .28
Spanish	lb.	.17	— .17½
Savory	lb.	.24½	— .25
Senna, Alexandria, whole	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Half Leaf	lb.	.70	— .80
Siftings	lb.	.75	— .80
Powdered	lb.	.42	— .45
Tinnevelly	lb.	.13	— .20
Pods	lb.	.15	— .18
Skullcap, Western	lb.	.17	— .19
Spearmint American	lb.	.20	— .22
Squaw Vine	lb.	.27	— .30
Stramonium	lb.	.19	— .20
Tansy	lb.	.10	— .11
Thyme, Spanish	lb.	.11	— .11½
French	lb.	.14	— .14½
Uva Ursi	lb.	.18	— .19
Witch Hazel	lb.	.06½	— .08
Wormwood imported	lb.	.14	— .17
Yerba Santa	lb.	.05	— .07

ROOTS

Aconite, U.S.P.	lb.	.39	— .44
Powdered	lb.	.48	— .55
German	lb.	—	— —
*Powdered	lb.	—	— —
Alkanet	lb.	3.10	— 3.45
Althea, cut	lb.	.78	— .82
Whole	lb.	.33	— .35
Angelica American	lb.	.39	— .45
Imported	lb.	.59	— .60
Arnica	lb.	.79	— .98
Arrowroot, American	lb.	.24½	— .25
Bermuda	lb.	.55	— .60
St. Vincent	lb.	.39	— .44
Bamboo Brier	lb.	.04	— .05
Bearsfoot	lb.	.09	— .10
Belladonna	lb.	2.10	— 2.55
Powdered	lb.	2.20	— 2.65
Berberis, Aquifolium	lb.	.19	— .20
Beth	lb.	.13	— .14
Blood	lb.	.73	— .77
Blueflag	lb.	.32	— .34
Bryonia	lb.	.29	— .30
*Burdock, Imported	lb.	.16	— .17
American	lb.	.15	— .16
Calamus, bleached	lb.	1.30	— 1.35
Unbleached, natural	lb.	.16	— .17
Cohosh, black	lb.	.10	— .11
Blue	lb.	.11	— .11½
Colchicum	lb.	1.80	— 1.90
Colombo, whole	lb.	.24	— .29
Comfrey	lb.	.21	— .22
Culver's	lb.	.18	— .21
Cranesbill, see Geranium.			
Dandelion, English	lb.	.29	— .30
American	lb.	.26	— .27
Doggrass Dom.	lb.	.39	— .45
Cut Bermuda	lb.	.29	— .30
Echinacea	lb.	.28	— .29
Elecampane	lb.	.08½	— .09
Galangal	lb.	.26	— .27
Gelsemium	lb.	.08¾	— .09
Gentian	lb.	.15	— .16
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .22
Geranium	lb.	.07	— .09
Ginger, Jamaica, unbleached	lb.	.16	— .17
Bleached	lb.	.24	— .25
*Ginseng, Cultivated	lb.	—	— —
Wild, Eastern	lb.	—	— —
Northwestern	lb.	—	— —
Southern	lb.	—	— —
Golden Seal	lb.	5.20	— 5.25
Powdered	lb.	5.75	— 5.80
Grape, Oregon	lb.	.16	— .17
Hellebore, Black	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
White, Domestic	lb.	.21	— .22
Powdered	lb.	.24	— .26
*Imported	lb.	—	— —
Ipecac, Cartagena	lb.	4.25	— 4.30
Powdered	lb.	4.40	— 4.50
Rio, whole	lb.	4.25	— 4.40
Jalap, whole	lb.	.47	— .55
Powdered	lb.	.52	— .60
Kava Kava	lb.	.18	— .19
*Lady Slipper	lb.	.93	— .95
Licorice, Russian, cut	lb.	.80	— .90
Spanish natural bales	lb.	.30	— .31
Selected	lb.	.32	— .34
Powdered	lb.	.34	— .35
*Lovage, American	lb.	.73	— .75
Manaca	lb.	.26	— .28
Mandrake	lb.	.13	— .16
Musk, Russian	lb.	1.75	— 1.80
Orris, Florentine, bold	lb.	.28	— .29
Verona	lb.	.25	— .26
Finger	lb.	1.95	— 2.05
Pareira Brava	lb.	.33	— .34
Pellitory	lb.	.29	— .31

*Nominal.

WHERE TO BUY

H. R. Lathrop & Co., Inc.
116 Beekman St. New York

BOTANICAL DRUGS

Ibero-American Export Co.,
INCORPORATED
10 Bridge Street, New York

OFFER

Licorice Root—African Caraway Seed
Sage Leaves—Rosemary Leaves

Pink, true	lb.	.48	— .50
Pleurisy	lb.	.18	— .19
Poke	lb.	.05	— .06
Rhatany	lb.	.14	— .15
Rhubarb Shensi	lb.	.82	— .90
Chips	lb.	.62	— .65
Cuts	lb.	.74	— 2.45
High Dried	lb.	.68	— .70
Sarsaparilla, Honduras	lb.	.79	— .82
American	lb.	.38	— .43
Mexican	lb.	.33	— .38
Senega, Northern	lb.	.98	— 1.03
Southern	lb.	1.05	— 1.08
Serpentaria	lb.	.58	— .59
Skunk Cabbage	lb.	.16	— .17
Snake, Black	lb.	.39	— .41
Canada natural	lb.	.39	— .59
Stripped	lb.	.44	— .49
Spikenard	lb.	.30	— .32
Squill, white	lb.	.14	— .15
Stillingia	lb.	.13	— .14
Stone	lb.	.09½	— .10
Unicorn false (helonias)	lb.	.49	— .54
True (Aletris)	lb.	.50	— .55
Valerian, Belgian	lb.	1.38	— 1.48
*English	lb.	—	— —
*German	lb.	—	— —
Japanese	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Yellow Dock	lb.	.12	— .15
Domestic	lb.	—	— —
Yellow Parilla	lb.	11	— .12

SEEDS

*Anise, Levant	lb.	—	— —
Spanish	lb.	.26	— .26½
Star	lb.	.25	— .25½
Canary, Spanish	lb.	—	— —
South American	lb.	.19½	— .20¼
Caraway, African	lb.	.68	— .69
*Dutch	lb.	—	— —
Cardamom, fair bleached	lb.	.75	— .80
Celery	lb.	.65	— .66
Colchicum	lb.	3.45	— 3.70
Conium	lb.	.39	— .40
Coriander, Bombay	lb.	.11	— .11¼
Morocco, Unbleached	lb.	—	— —
Mogador, Unbleached	lb.	.09	— .09¼
Bleached	lb.	.12	— .12½
Cumin, Levant	lb.	.17½	— .19
*Malta	lb.	.18½	— .19½
Morocco	lb.	.11½	— .11¾
Dill	lb.	.18½	— .19
Fennel, French	lb.	.17	— .17½
*German, small	lb.	—	— —
*Roumanian, small	lb.	—	— —
Flax, whole	per bbl.	18.25	—19.00
Ground	lb.	.11	— .12
Foenugreek	lb.	.09⅞	— .10⅛
Hemp, Manchurian	lb.	.08	— .08¼
*Russian	lb.	—	— —
Job's Tears, white	lb.	.05½	— .06
arkspur	lb.	.33	— .34
Lobelia	lb.	.29	— .30
Mustard, Bari, Brown	lb.	—	— —
*Dutch	lb.	—	— —
Bombay, Brown	lb.	.22½	— .23
California Trieste, brown	lb.	.31	— .32
Chinese, Yellow	lb.	.11	— .11½
*English, yellow	lb.	.34	— .35
Parsley	lb.	.23	— .25
Poppy, Dutch	lb.	—	— —
Russian blue	lb.	.71	— .72
Indian	lb.	.38½	— .39
Quince	lb.	1.19	— 1.23

*Nominal.

Rape, English	lb.	—	— —
Japanese small	lb.	.09½	— .09¾
Domestic	lb.	.10	— .10½
Sabadilla	lb.	.13	— .14
Stramonium	lb.	.36	— .39
*Strophanthus, Hispidus	lb.	1.55	— 1.60
Kombe	lb.	1.89	— 1.99
Sunflower, domestic	lb.	.09½	— .10
South American	lb.	.09	— .09¼
Worm, American	lb.	.08½	— .09½
Levant	lb.	1.00	— 1.25

SPICES

Capsicum, African pods	lb.	.20	— .21
Japan	lb.	.14½	— .15
Cassia, Batavia, No. 1	lb.	.26	— .27
China, Selected, mats	lb.	.25	— .26
Saigon, assortment	lb.	.48½	— .51
Cassia Buds	lb.	.25	— .26
Chilies, Japan	lb.	.15½	— .16
Mombasa	lb.	.22½	— .23
Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb.	.30	— .34
Cloves, Amboynas	lb.	.59½	— .60
Zanzibar	lb.	.47	— .47½
Ginger, African	lb.	.12½	— .12¾
Cochin "D"	lb.	.19	— .20
Jamaica, white good	lb.	.19½	— .20
Japan	lb.	.11¾	— .12
Mace, Banda, No. 2	lb.	.49	— .50
Batavia, No. 2	lb.	.45	— .46
Nutmegs, 110s	lb.	.36	— .37
Pepper, black, Sing	lb.	.24	— .25
White	lb.	.30	— .31
Pimento, Select	lb.	.09½	— .10

WAXES

Bayberry	lb.	.36	— .37
Bees, light, crude	lb.	.44	— .45
Light, refined	lb.	.62	— .65
Dark	lb.	.46	— .47
Candelilla	lb.	.43	— .44
Carnauba, Flor.	lb.	.93	— .94
No. 1	lb.	.91	— .92
No. 2	lb.	.84	— .85
No. 3	lb.	.73	— .75
Ceresin, Yellow	lb.	.17	— .18
White	lb.	.18	— .19
Japan	lb.	.27	— .28
Montan, crude	lb.	.34	— .36
Bleached	lb.	.36	— .37
Ozokerite, crude, brown	lb.	.35	— .36
*Green	lb.	—	— —
*Refined, white	lb.	—	— —
*Domestic	lb.	—	— —
Refined, yellow	lb.	—	— —
Paraffin, ref'd 120 deg. m.p.	lb	.12½	— .13
*Foreign, 130 deg. m.p.	lb.	.15	— .16
Stearic Acid—			
Single pressed	lb.	.23½	— .24
Double pressed	lb.	.24½	— .25
Triple pressed	lb.	.26	— .26½

Heavy Chemicals

Acetic acid, 28 p.c.	100 lbs.	4.91	— 5.16
56 p.c.	100 lbs.	9.32	— 9.57
*70 p.c.	lb.	—	— —
*80 p.c.	100 lbs.	15.15	—15.40
*Glacial Gov. pr.	lb.	.15¼	Gov. pr.
Alum, ammonia, lump	lb.	.04½	— .06
Ground	lb.	.04¼	— .07
Powdered	lb.	.05	— .08
Chrome	lb.	.20½	— .21½
Potash lump	lb.	.11	— .12
Ground	lb.	.09	— .09¼
Alum, Potash, Powdered	lb.	.11½	— .12½
Soda, Ground	100 lbs.	—	— 6.38
Aluminum chloride, liq	lb.	.04½	— .05
Sulph., high grade	lb.	.04¼	— .05½
Low grade	lb.	.03¼	— .04¼
Aluminum hydrate light	lb.	.17	— .17¾
Heavy	lb.	.11	— .12⅛
Arsenic, white	lb.	.11	— .15
Red	lb.	.65	— .70
Ammonia, Anhydrous	lb.	Nominal	
Ammonia Water, 26 deg., car.	lb	—	— .08½
*20 deg., carboys	lb.	.07	— .09
*18 deg., carboys	lb.	—	— —
*16 deg., carboys	lb.	.06	— .08
Ammonium chloride, U.S.P.	lb.	.19	— .21
*Sal Ammoniac, gray	lb.	.24½	— .25½
Granulated, white	lb.	.27	— .28
*Lump	lb.	—	— —
Sulphate, foreign	100 lbs.	—	— —
Domestic	100 lbs.	8.00	— 8.50
Antimony Salts, 75 p.c.	lb.	—	— —
65 p.c	lb.	—	— —
47 p.c.	lb.	—	— —

*Nominal.

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Blanc Fixe, dry	lb.	.05	— .05¼
Barium, chloride	ton	75.00	—100.00
Dioxide	lb.	.26	— .27
Nitrate	lb.	.11¾	— .12¾
Barytes, floated, white	ton	25.00	—35.00
Off color	ton	14.00	—18.00
Bleaching Powder, 35 p.c.	lb.	.06½	— .07
*Calcium Acetate	100 lbs.	—	— 4.00
Carbide	lb.	.15	— .16½
Carbonate	lb.	—	— —
Chloride, solid, f.o.b. N.Y.	ton	22.50	—24.50
Granulated, f.o.b. N.Y.	ton	—	— —
Solid, second hands	ton	30.00	—34.00
Gran. second hands	ton	40.00	—45.00
Sulphate, 98-99 p.c.	lb.	.09	— .09½
*Carbon tetrachloride	lb.	—	— .70
Copper Carbonate	lb.	.30	— .32
Subacetate (Verdigris)	lb.	.40	— .42
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .42
Sulphate, 98-99 p.c.	lb.	.08¾	— .09
Second hands	lb.	.08¾	— .09
Powdered	lb.	.10	— .10½
Copperas, f.o.b. works	100 lbs.	2.50	— 3.00
Fusel Oil, crude	gal.	2.65	— 2.75
Refined	gal.	3.75	— 4.00
Hydrofluoric Ac. 30 p.c. bbls.	lb.	—	— .05
48 p.c. in carboys	lb.	—	— .09
52 p.c. in carboys	lb.	—	— .10
Lead, Acetate, brown sugar	lb.	.15½	— .16½
Broken Cakes	lb.	.16¼	— .17
Granulated	lb.	.17	— .17¾
Arsenate, powdered	lb.	.31	— .33
Paste	lb.	.15	— .17
*Nitrate	lb.	Nominal	
Oxide, Litharge, Amer. pd.	lb.	.09½	— .09¾
Foreign	lb.	—	— —
Red, American	lb.	—	— .10¼
Sulphate, basic	lb.	—	— .08¼
White, Basic Carb., Amer. dry	lb.	—	— .09¼
in Oil, 100 lbs. or over	lb.	—	— .10¼
English	lb.	—	— —
Lime, hydrate	lb.	Nominal	
Sulphur solution	gal.	.15½	— .19½
Magnesite, f.o.b. Cal.	ton	42.00	—44.00
f.o.b. N. Y.	ton	65.00	—70.00
Muriatic acid,			
*18 deg. carboys	lb.	.02¼	— .02¼
20 deg. carboys	lb.	.02½	— .02¾
22 deg. carboys	lb.	.02⅞	— .03⅛
Nickel oxide	lb.	.60	— .70
Salts, single	lb.	.16	— .17
donble	lb.	.14	— .15
Nitric acid, 36 deg. carboys	lb.	.06¼	— .06¾
*38 deg. carboys	lb.	.07¼	— .08
40 deg. carboys	lb.	.07¾	— .08
42 deg. carboys	lb.	.08½	Gov. pr.
Aqua Fortis, 36 deg. carb.	lb.	—	— .05½
38 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .05¾
40 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .06
42 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .06¼
Phosphorus, red	lb.	—	— .75
Yellow	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Plaster of Paris	bbl.	1.50	— 1.76
True Dental	bbl.	1.75	— 2.00
Potash Caustic, 88-92	lb.	.67	— .73
Potassium Bichromate	lb.	.42½	— .45
Carbonate, calc.	lb.	.35	— .75
Chlorate, cryst.	lb.	.37	— .39
Powdered	lb.	.37	— .39
Japanese	lb.	.35	— .35
Muriate, basis 80 p.c.	ton	260.00	—310.00
Prussiate, red	lb.	2.30	— 2.50
Yellow	lb.	.95	— 1.10
Saltpetre, Granulated	lb.	.27½	— .27½
Refined	lb.	.31¾	— .31½
Soda Ash, 58 p.c. in bags 100 lbs.		2.65	— 2.75
In bbls.	100 lbs	3.15	— 3.25
Caustic, 76 p.c. Solid 100 lbs.		4.15	— 4.25
Powd. or gran., 76p.c. 100 lbs.		5.20	— 5.30
Sodium Bichromate	lb.	.21	— .23
Bisulphate	lb.	—	— —
Carbonate, Sal. Soda, Am. 100	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Chlorate	lb.	.18	— .20
Cyanide	lb.	.30	— .37
Hyposulphite, bbls.	100 lbs.	2.65	— 3.00
Kegs	100 lbs.	2.35	— 2.60
*Nitrate, tech.	100 lbs.	—	— 4.32½
Refined	lb.	.06¼	— .07
Nitrite	lb.	.26	— .27
Prussiate, Yellow	lb.	.37	— .40
Silicate, 60 p.c.	100 lbs.	5.50	— 6.00
40 p.c.	100 lbs.	2.25	— 2.50
Sod. Sulph., Glr'b. salt	100 lbs.	1.75	— 2.00
Sulphide 60-62 p.c. cryst.	lb.	.11½	— .11¾
30-32 p.c.	lb.	.07½	— .07¾
*Sulphur (crude) f.o.b. N.Y.	ton	—	— —
*f.o.b. Baltimore	ton	—	— —

*Nominal.

WHERE TO BUY

For Prompt Delivery:

Calcined Carbonate of Potash!

Prussiate of Potash!

A. KLIPSTEIN & COMPANY

644-652 Greenwich Street
New York City

Also:

Dyestuffs, Gums, Oils, Tanning Materials and Other Chemicals

ZINC OXIDE

Lead Free

Katzenbach & Bullock Co.

New York Trenton Chicago
Boston San Francisco

Sulphuric Acid			
60 deg. f.o.b. wks.	ton	16.00	Gov. pr.
66 deg. f.o.b. wks.	ton	25.00	Gov. pr.
Oleum, f.o.b. wks.	ton.	32.00	Gov. pr.
Battery Acid car's per 100	lbs.	Nominal	
Tin, bichloride	lb.	Nominal	
Zinc, carbonate	lb.	.20	— .22
Chloride	lb.	.15½	— .16
Oxide	lb.	.13¾	— .18
Sulphate	lb.	.05	— .05⅛

Dyestuffs, Tanning Materials and Accessories

COAL-TAR CRUDES

Benzol, C. P.	gal.	.22	— .27
(90 p.c.)	gal.	.22	— .27
Cresylic acid, crude, 95-97 p.c.	gal.	1.15	— 1.20
50 p.c.	lb.	.75	— .85
25 p.c.	lb.	.40	— .45
resol, U.S.P.	lb.	.20	— .21
Creosote oil, 25 p.c.	gal.	.38	— .45
Dip. oil, 25 p. c.	gal.	.40	— .50
Naphthalene, balls	lb.	.12½	— .14
Flake	lb.	.08½	— .09½
Phenol	lb.	.44	— .47
Pitch, various grades	ton	10.00	—20.00
Solvent naphtha, waterwhite	gal.	.25	— .30
Crude heavy	gal.	.14	— .17½
*Toluol, pure	gal.	1.50	— 1.55
*Commercial, 90 p.c.	gal.	1.50	— 1.55
Xylol, pure water white	gal.	.45	— .55

INTERMEDIATES

Acid Benzoic	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
*Acid Benzoic Crude	lb.	Nominal	
Acid H	lb.	3.20	— 3.25
Acid Metanilic		—	— —
Acid Naphthionic, Crude	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Refined	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Acid Sulphanilic, crude	lb.	.31	— .33
Refined	lb.	.42	— .44
p-Amidophenol Base	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
p-Amidophenol Hydrochloride	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
*Aminoazobenzene	lb.	—	— —
Aniline Oil, drums extra	lb.	.30	— .32
Aniline Salts	lb.	.43	— .45
Aniline for red	lb.	1.15	— 1.20
*Anthracene (80 p.c.)	lb.	.85	— .90
Anthraquinone	lb.	—	— 8.00
Benzaldehyde	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Benzidine Base	lb.	1.60	— 1.65
Benzidine Sulphate	lb.	1.40	— 1.45
Benzoate of Soda	lb.	2.85	— 3.00
Benzylchloride	lb.	2.30	— 2.40
Diamidophenol	lb.	4.00	— 6.00
o-Dianisidine	lb.	—	— —
Dinitrophenol	lb.	.52	— .60
o-Dichlorbenzol	lb.	.15	— .16
p-Dichlorbenzol	lb.	.15	— .18

*Nominal.

Diethylaniline	lb.	3.50	— 3.75
Dimethylaniline	lb.	.75	— .80
Dinitrobenzol	lb.	.37	— .39
Dinitrochlorbenzene	lb.	.50	— .56
Dinitronaphthalene	lb.	.55	— .65
*Dinitrotoluol	lb.	.60	— .62
Diphenylamine	lb.	1.05	— 1.15
Dioxynaphthalene		—	— —
"G" Salt	lb.	.85	— .95
Hydrazobenzene	lb.	1.50	— 2.00
Induline	lb.	2.00	— 2.75
Methylanthraquinone	lb.	—	— —
Monodinitrochlorbenzol	lb.	.48	— .52
Monoethylaniline	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Naphthalenediamine	lb.	—	— —
a-Naphthol	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
b-Naphthol, Technical	lb.	.65	— .70
Sublimed	lb.	.85	— .90
a-Naphthylamine	lb.	.55	— .60
b-Naphthylamine	lb.	1.65	— 1.75
p-Nitraniliu	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Nitrobenzene	lb.	.20	— .22
o-Nitrochlorbenzol	lb.	.50	— .56
Nitronaphthalene	lb.	.45	— .50
-Nitrophenol	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
p-Nitrotoluol	lb.	1.55	— 1.65
Nitrotoluol	lb.	.55	— .65
o-Nitrotoluol	lb.	.75	— .80
m-Phenylenediamine	lb.	2.15	— 2.30
p-Phenylenediamine	lb.	4.00	— 4.15
Phthalic Anhydride	lb.	3.50	— 4.25
Pseudo-Cumol	lb.	—	— —
Resorcin, crystals, U.S.P.	lb.	7.50	— 8.50
Resorcin, Technical	lb.	4.50	— 6.00
Tetranitromethylaniline	lb.	—	— 2.50
Tolidin	lb.	2.55	— 3.00
o-Toluidine	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
p-Toluidine	lb.	2.25	— 2.35
m-Toluylenediamine	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Xylene, pure	gal.	.40	— .50
Xylene, Com.	gal.	.40	— .50

COAL-TAR COLORS

Acid Black	lb.	1.50	— 2.00
Acid Blue	lb.	3.50	— 5.50
Acid Brown	lb.	1.25	— 2.50
Acid Fuchsin	lb.	7.00	—10.00
Acid Orange	lb.	.40	— .60
Acid Orange II	lb.	.60	— .80
Acid Orange III	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Acid Red	lb.	1.75	— 2.25
Acid Scarlet	lb.	1.50	— 2.50
Acid Violet 10 B	lb.	8.00	—10.00
Alpine Yellow	lb.	2.00	— 7.50
Alizarin Blue, bright	lb.	7.75	— 9.25
Alizarin Blue, medium	lb.	6.25	— 7.50
*Alizarin Brown, conc.	lb.	7.50	— 8.50
Alizarin Orange	lb.	8.25	— 9.00
Alizarin Red, W. S. Paste	lb.	5.00	—10.00
Alkali Blue, Domestic	lb.	9.00	—12.00
Alkali Blue, Imported	lb.	16.00	—18.00
Alpine Red	lb.	6.00	— 7.00
Azo Carmine	lb.	5.00	— 6.00
Azo Yellow	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
Azo Yellow, green shade	lb.	3.50	— 4.50
Auramine, Single O, Dom.	lb.	4.75	— 5.25
Auramine, Double O, Imp.	lb.	5.75	— 6.00
Benzo Purperine 10 B	lb.	4.00	— 8.00
Benzo Purperine 4 B	lb.	3.50	— 5.50
Bismarck Brown Y	lb.	.90	— 1.20
Bismarck Brown R	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Chrome Black, Dom.	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Chrome Black, Imp.	lb.	3.30	— 4.00
Chrome Blue	lb.	2.50	— 3.75
Chrome Green, Dom.	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Chrome Red	lb.	2.25	— 3.00
Chrysoidine R	lb.	1.25	— 2.00
Chrysoidine Y	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Chrysophenine, Domestic	lb.	6.75	— 8.00
Chrysophenine, Imported	lb.	11.00	—12.50
Congo Red 4B Type	lb.	1.60	— 2.25
Crystal Violet	lb.	4.50	— 7.50
Diamine Sky Blue F. F.	lb.	9.25	—13.00
Direct Black	lb.	1.10	— 1.45
Direct Blue	lb.	2.00	— 3.50
Direct Sky Blue	lb.	4.00	— 6.00
Direct Brown	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Direct Bordeaux	lb.	2.85	— 3.45
Direct Fast Red	lb.	3.50	— 6.00
Direct Yellow	lb.	3.00	— 4.00
Direct Fast Yellow	lb.	2.90	— 3.85
Direct Violet con't	lb.	2.75	— 5.00
Emerald Green Crystals	lb.	18.50	—20.00
Erythrosine	lb.	12.00	—14.00
Fast Light Yellow, 2-G	lb.	3.75	— 4.25
Fast Red, 6B extra, con't	lb.	4.60	— 5.00
Fur Black, extra	lb.	3.00	— 4.00
Fur Brown B	lb.	3.00	— 5.00

*Nominal.

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Fuchsine Crystals, Dom.	lb.	7.75	— 9.00
Fuchsine Crystals, Imp.	lb	12.00	—12.50
Geranine	lb.	8.75	— 9.25
*Green Crystals, Brilliant	lb.	12.00	—13.00
Indigo 20 p.c. paste	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Indigotine, conc.	lb.	4.25	— 5.00
Indigotine, paste	lb.	1.50	— 2.50
Induline Base	lb.	2.00	— 3.00
Magenta Acid, Domestic	lb.	4.25	— 5.00
Magenta Crystals, Imported	lb.	8.00	—12.00
Malachite Green, Crystals	lb.	8.00	—12.00
Malachite Green, Powdered	lb.	6.50	— 7.50
Metanil Yellow	lb.	2.40	— 2.75
Medium Green	lb.	5.00	— 6.00
Methylene Blue, tech	lb.	3.00	— 5.00
Methyl Violet	lb.	3.25	— 8.00
Naphthol Green	lb.	3.00	— 6.00
Nigrosine, Oil Sol.	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Nigrosine, spts. sol.	lb.	.78	— .88
Nigrosine water sol., blue	lb.	.83	— .93
Jet	lb.	.90	— 1.00
*Naphthylamine Red	lb.	6.75	— 7.50
Oil Black	lb.	.95	— 1.25
Oil Orange	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Oil Scarlet	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Oil Yellow	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Orange, R. G., contract	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Orange Y, conc.	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Oxamine Violet	lb.	7.00	— 8.00
Patent Blue, Swiss Type	lb.	20.00	—23.00
Phosphine G. Domestic	lb.	7.00	—10.00
Ponceau	lb.	1.95	— 2.45
Prinuline, Dom.	lb.	5.50	— 6.50
Rhodamine B, ex. cont.	lb.	80.00	—85.00
Scarlet 2R	lb.	1.50	— 2.00
Sulphur Blue, Dom.	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Soluble Blue, Imp.	lb.	12.00	—13.00
Sulphur Black	lb.	.40	— .65
Sulphur Brown	lb.	.35	— .60
Sulphur Green	lb.	1.50	— 2.00
Sulphur, Navy Blue	lb.	1.40	— 2.75
Sulphur Yellow	lb.	1.10	— 1.55
Tartrazine, Domestic	lb.	1.70	— 1.80
Tartrazine, Imported	lb.	1.25	— 1.40
Uranine, Domestic	lb.	10.00	—11.00
Wool Green S. Swiss	lb.	6.50	— 8.50
Valonia, solid, 65 p.c. tan	lb.	5.00	— 6.00
Victoria blue B	lb.	—	—10.00
Victoria Blue, base, Dom.	lb.	10.00	—17.00
Victoria Green	lb.	5.00	— 8.00
Victoria Red	lb.	7.00	— 8.00
Victoria, Yellow	lb.	6.50	— 8.00
Yellow for wool	lb.	1.50	— 2.25

NATURAL DYESTUFFS

Annatto, fine	lb.	.33	— .34
Seed	lb.	.09	— .12
Carmine No. 40	lb.	4.25	— 4.75
*Cochineal	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Gambier, see tanning.			
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	3.00	— 3.75
Oudes	lb.	2.25	— 2.75
Guatemala	lb.	2.25	— 2.75
Kurpahs	lb.	2.25	— 2.75
Madras	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Madder, Dutch	lb.	.26¼—	.29¾
Nutgalls, blue Aleppo	lb.	—	—
Chinese	lb.	.33½—	.34⅛
Persian Berries	lb.	—	—
Quercitron Bark, see tanning.			
Sumac, China	lb.	.09 —	.10⅞
Turmeric, Madras	lb.	.10½—	.11
*Aleppey	lb.	.13 —	.13½
*Pubna	lb.	—	—

DYEWOODS

Barwood	lb.	.06	— .08
Camwood, chips	lb.	.18	— .20
Fustic, sticks	ton	60.00	— 80.00
Chips	lb.	.04	— .06
Hypernic, chips	lb.	.09	— .10
*Logwood Sticks	ton	—	—
Chips	lb.	.03½—	.05½
Quercitron, see tanning.			
Red Saunders, chips	lb.	.15	— .17

EXTRACTS

Archil, Double	lb.	.15¼—	.17¼
Triple	lb.	.18 —	.20
Concentrated	lb.	.22 —	.29
Cutch, Mangrove, seen tanning.			
Rangoon, boxes	lb.	Nominal	
Liquid	lb.	Nominal	
Tablet	lb.	Nominal	
Cudbear, French	lb.	—	—
*English	lb.	—	—
*Concentrated	lb.	—	—
Flavine	lb.	1.00	— 1.50
Fustic, Solid	lb.	.27	— .28
Liquid, 51 deg.	lb.	.13¼—	.15

*Nominal.

WHERE TO BUY

E. F. DREW & CO., Inc.
50 BROAD ST. NEW YORK

Aniline Dyestuffs
Dyewood Extracts
Industrial Oils
Chemicals

Gall	lb.	.30	— .32
Hematine Extract	lb.	.13	— .16
Crystals	lb.	.23	— .25
Hypernic, liquid	lb.	.30	— .32
Indigo, natural for cotton	lb.	.50	— .54
For wool	lb.	.30	— .32
Indigotine, 100 p.c. pure	lb.	—	— 5.50
Logwood, solid	lb.	.22	— .24
Crystals	lb.	.24	— .29
51 deg., Twaddle	lb.	.13¼—	.14¼
Contract	lb.	.10¼—	.10¾
Osage Orange—			
Powdered	lb.	—	— .25
Paste	lb.	.12	— .14
Persian Berries	lb.	—	— —
Quebracho, see tanning.			
Quercitron, 51 deg., liia	lb.	.07	— .07¾

MISCELLANEOUS DYESTUFFS

Albumen, Egg	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Blood, imported	lb.	.85	— .95
Domestic	lb.	.60	— .70
Prussian blue	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Soluble	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Turkey Red Oil	lb.	.13	— .18
Zinc Dust, prime heavy	lb.	14½—	.16

RAW TANNING MATERIALS

Algarobilla	ton	140.00	—150.00
Divi Divi	ton	70.00	—80.00
Hemlock Bark	ton	15.00	—16.00
Mangrove, African, 38 p.c.	ton	60.00	—62.00
Bark, S. A.	ton	45.00	—50.00
*Myrobalans	ton	63.50	—65.00
Oak Bark	ton	15.00	—16.00
Ground	ton	—	—17.50
Quercitron Bark rough	ton	13.00	—15.00
Ground	ton	27.00	—29.00
Sumac, Sicily, 27 p.c. tan	ton	95.00	—100.00
Virginia, 25 p.c. tan	ton	63.00	—73.00
Valonia Cups	ton	—	— —
Beard	ton	—	— —
Wattle Bark	ton	62.00	—64.00

TANNING EXTRACTS

Chestnut, ordinary, 25 p.c. tan, bbls.	lb.	.04¼—	.04⅜
Clarified, 25 p.c. ton, bbls.	lb.	.03 —	.03¼
Crystals, ordinary	lb.	—	— —
Clarified	lb.	—	— —
Gambier, 25 p. c. tan	lb.	.16½—	.17
Common	lb.	.24¼—	.25⅛
Cubes, Singapore	lb.	.28 —	.31
Cubes, Java	lb.	.19 —	.19½
Hemlock, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.05 —	.06
Larch, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.03½—	.04½
Crystals, 50 p.c. tan	lb.	.07½—	.08½
Mangrove, 55 p.c. tan	lb.	.09 —	.14
Liquid, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.06 —	.08
Muskegon, 23-30 p.c. tan, 50 p.c. total solids	lb.	.01¼—	.02½
Myrobalans, liq., 23-25 p.c. tan	lb.	Nominal	
*Solid, 50 p.c. tan	lb	—	— —
Oak Bark, liquid, 23-25p.c. tan	lb.	.04¼—	.05
Quebracho, liquid, 35 p.c.	lb.	—	— —
*35 p.c. tan, untreated	lb.	—	— —
*35 p.c. tan, bleaching	lb.	—	— —
*Solid, 65 p.c. tan, ordinary	lb.	—	— —
*Clarified	lb.	—	— —
Spruce, liquid, 20 p.c. tan, 50 p.c. total solids	lb.	.01 —	.01¼
Sumac, liquid, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.08 —	.10½
Valonia, solid, 65 p.c. tan	lb.	Nominal	

Oils

ANIMAL AND FISH
(Carloads)

Cod Newfoundland	gal.	—	— 1.55
Domestic, prime	gal.	1.44	— 1.45
Liver, Newfoundland	bbl.	95.00	—98.00
Norwegian	bbl.	135.00	—150.00
Degras, American	lb.	.23	— .26

*Nominal.

Degras, English	lb.	.28½—	.29
*German	lb.	—	— —
*Neutral	lb.	—	— —
Horse	lb.	.16½—	.17
Lard, prime winter	gal.	2.40	— 2.50
Off prime	gal.	2.00	— 2.30
Extra, No. 1	gal.	1.70	— 1.80
No. 1	gal.	1.50	— 1.55
No. 2	gal.	1.45	— 1.50
Menhaden, Light strained—gal.		1.42	— 1.43
Yellow, bleached	gal.	1.44	— 1.45
White, bleached, winter	lb.	1.46	— 1.47
Northern, crude	gal.	1.20	— 1.25
*Southern, crude, f.o.b. plant	gal.	1.20	— 1.25
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	gal.	—	— 3.15
30 deg., cold test	gal.	—	— 2.75
40 deg., cold test	gal.	2.55	— 2.60
Dark	gal.	1.40	— 1.51
Prime	gal.	—	— 1.75
Oleo Oil	lb.	.23	— .24
*Porpoise, body	gal.	—	— —
*Jaw	gal.	20.00	— 22.00
Red (Crude Oleic Acid)	lb.	.17¼—	.18¼
Saponified	lb.	.17¼—	.17¾
*Sperm bleached winter 38 deg., cold test	gal.	2.23	— 2.25
45 deg., cold test	gal.	2.15	— 2.20
Natural winter, 38 deg., cold test	gal.	2.19	— 2.20
Stearic, single pressed	lb.	.24	— .24½
Double pressed	lb.	.25	— .25½
Triple pressed	lb.	.26½—	.27
Tallow, acidless	gal.	1.57	— 1.59
* Prime	gal.	1.52	— 1.53
Whale, natural winter	gal.	1.49	— 1.50
Bleached, winter	gal.	1.52	— 1.53

VEGETABLE OILS

Castor, No. 1 bbls.	lb.	—	— .45
Cases	lb.	—	— .45
No. 3	lb.	—	— .35
Cocoanut, Ceylon, bbl.	lb.	.17¼—	.17½
Ceylon, tanks	lb.	.17 —	.17¾
Cochin, bbls.	lb.	.17¾—	.18
Tanks	lb.	.17¾—	.18
Corn, refined, bbls.		21.47	—21.67
*Crude, bbls.	lb.	.18 —	.18½
*Cottonseed, Crude, f. o. b. mills, in tanks	lb.	—	— .17½
*Summer, yel., prime, bbl.	lb.	.21 —	.22
*White	lb.	—	— —
*Winter yellow	lb.	—	— —
Linseed, raw car lots	gal.	—	— 1.57
5 barrel lots	gal.	—	— 1.60
Boiled, 5-bbl. lots	gal.	—	— 1.70
Double Boiled, 5-bbl. lots	gal.	—	— 1.81
Olive, denatured	gal.	4.25	— 4.50
Foots	lb.	.42	— .43
Palm, Lagos casks	lb.	.45	— .50
*Benin	lb.	—	— —
Niger	lb.	.40	— .45
*Palm Kernel, domestic	lb.	.18	— .19
*Imported	lb.	—	— —
Peach Kernel	lb.	.19	— .19¼
Peanut Oil, edible	lb.	.21½—	.22½
†Crude, f.o.b. mills	gal.	—	— 1.37
Pine Oil, white steam	gal.	.57	— .58
Yellow, steam	gal.	.56	— .57
*Poppy Seed	gal.	—	— 5.00
Rapeseed, ref'd, bbl.	gal.	1.60	— 1.65
*Blown	gal.	1.90	— 1.95
*Rosin oil, first rect.	gal.	—	— .73
Second	gal.	—	— .76
*Sesame, domestic, edible	gal.	—	— 3.00
*Imported	gal.	—	— —
Soya Bean, Manchurian	lb.	.17¾	—.18
*Tar Oil, gen. dist	lb.	—	— .35
Commercial	lb.	—	— .34

MINERAL

Black, reduced, 29 gravity 25-30 cold test	gal.	.24	— .25
29 gravity, 15 cold test	gal.	.24	— .25
Summer	gal.	.24	— .25
*Cylinder, light, filtered	gal.	.45	— .50
Dark, filtered	gal.	.39	— .43
Extra cold test	gal.	.65	— .75
Dark steam, refined	gal.	.28	— .32
Neutral, white, 29 grav.	gal.	—	— .50
Neutral, filtered lemon 33@34 gravity	gal.	—	— .35
White 30@31 gravity	gal.	.85	— .90
Paraffin, high viscosity	gal.	.39¾—	.40½
903 sp. gr.	gal.	.36	— .38
Red Paraffin	gal.	.32	— .38
Spindle, filtered	gal.	.40	— .47
No. 200	gal.	.40	— .42
No. 100	gal.	.35	— .36
No. 110	gal.	.33	— .34

*Nominal.

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Miscellaneous

NAVAL STORES
(Carloads ex-dock)

*Spirits Turpentine in bbls.	lb.	.69	— .69½
*Wood Turpentine, steam distilled, bbls.	lb.	.65	— .66½
*Turpentine, Destructive distilled, bbls.	lb.	.50	— .55½
*Pitch, prime ....200-lb. bbl.		7.75	— 7.80
Rosin, com., to g'd.....80 bbl.		15.10	— 15.15
*Tar, kiln-burnt, pure 50-gal. bbls.		13.25	—13.75

SHELLAC

D. C.	lb.	.86	— .87
*Diamond 'I"	lb.	—	— —
V. S. O.	lb.	.86	— .87
Fine Orange	lb.	.75	— .80
Second Orange	lb.	.72	— .73
T. N.	lb.	.68	— .69
*A. C. Garnet	lb.	.68	— .69
Button	lb.	.80	— .81
Regular, bleached	lb.	.68	— .69
Bone, dry	lb.	.79	— .80

OIL CAKE AND MEAL

Cottonseed Cake, f.o.b. Texas..		—	—53.00
f. o. b. New Orleans		—	— —
Cottonseed, Meal, f.o.b. Atlanta		—	—53.00
Columbia		—	—53.00
New Orleans	ton	—	— —
Corn Cake	short ton	55.00	—57.00
Meal	short ton	59.00	—64.26
Linseed cake, dom.	short ton	—	—54.00
Linseed Meal	short ton	52.00	—54.50

COCOA

Bahia	lb.	.12¼—	.12½
Caracas	lb.	.13	— .13½
Hayti	lb.	.11	— .11½
Maracaibo	lb.	.24	— .28
Trinidad	lb.	.13⅜—	.13½

DEXTRINES AND STARCHES

*British Gum, Globe, per 100lbs.		—	— —
Dextrine, Corn, white or yellow	lb.	.07½—	.07¾
Potato, white or canary	lb.	.19	— .20
Starch, Corn, bags & bbls.		4.12	— 4.34
Pearl, Globe, bags & bbls.		4.07	— 4.40
Potato, Domestic	lb.	.12	— .12½
*Imported, duty paid	lb.	.11¾—	.12¾

*Nominal.

WHERE TO BUY

Chas. Morningstar & Co., Inc.
WOOLWORTH BLDG. - BARCLAY-6005-6
STARCHES
DEXTRINES
ALBUMEN
GLUCOSE

§REFINED SUGAR
(Prices in Barrels)

	Ar-Amer.	Fed. Nat.	War bu'le	Gen'l	
Powdered	9.15	9.15	9.15	9.15	9.15
XXXX	9.20	9.20	9.20	9.20	9.20
Confectioners A	8.90	8.90	8.90	—	8.90
Standard Gran.	9.05	9.05	9.05	9.05	9.05

Soap Makers' Materials

ANIMAL AND FISH OILS
(Carlots)

Menhaden, crude, f.ob.mills	ga.	1.14	— 1.19
Light, strained	gal.	—	— 1.42
Yellow, bleached	gal.	—	— 1.44
White, bleached, winter	gal.	—	— 1.46
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	gal.	—	— 3.15
30 deg., cold test	gal.	—	— 2.75
40 deg., cold test	gal.	2.55	— 2.60
Dark	gal.	—	— 1.40
Prime	gal.	—	— 1.69
Red, (Crude oleic acid)	lb.	.17¼—	.18¾
Saponified	lb.	.17½—	.17¾
Stearic, single pressed	lb.	—	— .24
Double pressed	lb.	—	— .25

VEGETABLE OILS

Castor, No. 1, bbls.	lb.	—	— .45
No. 3	lb.	—	— .35

§Prices fixed by Government. *Nominal.

Cocoanut, Ceylon, bbls.	lb.	.17½—	.17¾
Ceylon, Tanks	lb.	—	— .17
Cochin, bbls.	lb.	.18	— .18½
Tanks	lb.	—	— .17¾
Corn, crude, bbls.	lb.	—	— .18
Refined, barrels		21.47	—21.67
*Cottonseed, crude, f.o.b. mills	lb.	—	— .17½
Summer, yellow, prime, bbls	lb.	—	— .21
Winter, Yellow	gal.	—	— —
Linseed, raw car lots	gal.	—	— 1.57
5-bbl. lots	gal.	—	— 1.60
Olive, denatured	gal.	4.25	— 4.50
Foots	lb.	.42	— .43
Palm Lagos, casks	lb.	—	— —
Niger	lb.	.45	— .50
Palm Kernel, domestic	lb.	—	— .18
Peanut, edible	lb.	.21½—	.22½
†Crude, f.o.b. mills	gal.	—	— 1.37
Pine, white steam	gal.	.57	— .58
*Sesame, domestic, edible	gal.	—,—	3.00
*Soya Bean, Manchurian	lb.	.17¾	— .18

GREASES, LARDS, TALLOWS
(New York Markets)

Grease, white	lb.	.19¼—	.20½
Yellow	lb.	.17½—	.17¾
House	lb.	.17	— .17½
Brown	lb.	.16	— .16½
Lard, City	lb.	.27	— .27¼
Compound	lb.	.23	— .24¼
Stearine, lard	lb.	.29	— .29½
Oleo	lb.	.24	— .24½
Tallow, edible	lb.	.20½—	.21½
City, prime	lb.	.17¾—	.18
Choice Country	lb.	.19	— .19½

(Western Markets)

Tallow, edible	lb.	.20¼—	.20½
City Fancy	lb.	.20¼—	.20½
Prime Packers	lb.	—	— .20
Grease, Choice White	lb.	.20	— .20¼
"A" White	lb.	.19¾—	.20
"B" White	lb.	.18	— .18½
Yellow	lb.	.16½—	.17
Brown	lb.	.14	— .15
Bone	lb.	.11	— .12½
House	lb.	.15½—	.15¾
Stearine, prime oleo	lb.	.23¾—	.24
Lard, city steam	lb.	.27	— .27¼

*Nominal. †Buyers' Tanks.

MERCHANTS OPPOSE TRADE MARK BILL

The Merchants Association of New York has filed with the committee of Congress, having charge of the Pomerene bill, a protest against the adoption, registration and protection of a national trade mark to distinguish merchandise manufactured in the United States. The statement says:

"The chief reasons for opposing a national trade mark, as provided for in the bill in question and explained by its author, fall into three classes: (1) The legal obstacles to be encountered. (2) The practical difficulty of determining and enforcing the standards to be followed in licensing or refusing to license houses to use the trade mark. (3) The granting of too much responsibility and authority to one man, the Secretary of Commerce, in enforcing its provisions.

"It will be recalled that in October, 1906, permission was given by the Department of Agriculture for shippers to affix to packages containing drugs and articles of food the words 'Guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1916,' together with a serial number. In May, 1914, the regulation was amended and the right to use the guarantee and serial number annulled. This was done because it was indisputable that the use of the guarantee and serial number was misleading and deceptive, in that the public was led to believe that the articles to which they related had been examined, approved and guaranteed by the Government of the United States.

"A similar danger, in the judgment of the Merchants' Association, awaits any attempt to license the use of a national trade mark.

"The Merchants' Association is on record as favoring the general use of a suitable legend for the purpose of showing the original of merchandise bearing it. The use of a legend, bearing it, would, we believe, encounter no technical or legal obstacles, nor would it be susceptible of the misinterpretation abroad, which in our judgment will follow the use of a registered mark. Such a legend as 'Made in U. S. A.' for example, if widely used, would advertise the United States as an important manufacturing and producing country."

LONDON VIEW OF TRADE MARK BILL

The American Chamber of Commerce in London, representing all large American firms doing business in Great Britain has reached a definite conclusion on the proposed American National Trade Marks, after long and thorough consideration. The final resolution was as follows:

"This Chamber agrees with the principle of the bill in so far as it will assist in the protection of American markets abroad, provided that the mark contains no emblem or device which would be considered in foreign markets as any indication or guarantee of quality and that it shall be a mark of origin in words only, and that it shall be used only in combination with registered American private marks."

Imports and Exports of Drugs and Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Etc.

Imports from October 26 to November 1—Exports for month of August

Owing to the strict regulations of the Treasury Department forbidding the publication of the names of importers receiving consignments and the names of ports of shipment, this feature of the service is omitted by DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS during the period of the war. Subscribers interested in any special product will be assisted in locating supplies if they will communicate with the Editor.

Imports

ACID, OXALIC—
36,377 pounds

ALBUMEN—
20,000 pounds
6,480 pounds

ARSENIC—
537,241 pounds
332,000 pounds

BALSAMS—
2,400 pounds various
626 pounds various
3,000 pounds copaiba
500 pounds copaiba
1,000 pounds, Peru
200 pounds, Peru

BARK—
27.110 pounds cinchona

BEANS—
8 bushels castor
10 bushels castor
460 bushels castor
500 pounds tonka
200 pounds tonka

BISMUTH—
3.365 pounds

CAMPHOR, CRUDE—
95,600 pounds

CAMPHOR, REFINED—
57,500 pounds

CHALK, PRECIPITATED
26,000 pounds
4,000 pounds

CHEMICAL PREPS.—
800 pounds

CRESOL—
768 pounds

COPRA—
38,500 pounds
64,200 pounds

DYES AND DYESTUFFS—
89,333 pounds gambier
1,505 tons quebracho wood

ESSENTIAL OILS—
2,200 pounds various
2,300 pounds various
400 pounds various
1,100 pounds petitgrain
2,000 pounds petitgrain

GLYCERIN, CRUDE—
66,801 pounds

GUMS—
3,198 pounds chicle
1,500 pounds chicle
15,000 pounds chicle
10,500 pounds chicle

GUAIACOL—
250 pounds

IODINE—
2,000 pounds

LACTARENE—
58,240 pounds

MEDICINAL AND MISCELLANEOUS DRUG PREPS.—
188 pounds medicine
220 pounds medicine

MERCURY—
5,100 pounds

MOSS—
23,000 pounds
46,500 pounds
16,200 pounds

OILS—
23,931 gallons nut
3,215,092 pounds coconnut
13,997 pounds cotton seed oil
82,279 pounds lemon

ROOTS—
835,215 pounds licorice
121,130 pounds licorice
3,150 pounds sarsaparilla

SALT—
112,000 pounds

SEED—
15,200 pounds foenugreek
25,200 pounds coriander
5,400 pounds coriander
40,000 pounds mustard

SHELLAC—
104,000 pounds
60,000 pounds
40,100 pounds

SPICES—
8,800 pounds capsicum
26,000 pounds cinnamon
30,600 pounds cinnamon

SUMAC—
1,502,628 pounds

TARTAR, CRUDE—
213,700 pounds
17,000 pounds

WAX—
59,368 pounds bees
3,818 pounds bees
47,525 pounds bees
862,064 pounds vegetables
7,425 pounds bees

WINE LEES—
1,156,069 pounds

Exports

ACID, CARBOLIC—
30 pounds, Colombia

ACID, NITRIC—
230 pounds, Cuba
7 pounds, Hayti

ACID, SULPHURIC—
1,275 pounds, French W. Indies
3,655 pounds, Virgin Islands
2,525 pounds, British W. Indies
5,650 pounds, Jamaica
2,500 pounds, Trinidad

ALCOHOL—
20 gallons, Hayti
10 gallons, San Domingo
8 gallons, Jamaica

BALSAMS—
400 pounds various, France

BEANS—
500 pounds vanilla, Panama

BEES WAX—
25 pounds, Argentina
4 pounds, Mexico

CALCIUM CARBIDE—
500 pounds, British W. Indies
6,420 pounds, Virgin Islands
1,000 pounds, French W. Indies

CAMPHOR, CRUDE—
400 pounds, Colombia
500 pounds, Spain

CAMPHOR, SYNTHETIC—
1,700 pounds, Spain
115 pounds, Colombia

COPPER SULPHATE—
41,900 pounds, Mexico
2,000 pounds, Cuba
222 pounds, French W. Indies

CORN STARCH—
28,500 pounds, San Domingo
4,000 pounds, Mexico
8,232 pounds, Argentina
17,200 pounds, Cuba
50 pounds, Virgin Islands

GLUCOSE—
192,810 pounds, Cuba

GLYCERIN—
110 pounds, Hayti
50 pounds, San Domingo
55 pounds, Chile

LIME CHLORIDE—
5,000 pounds, Cuba
44,800 pounds, Argentina

OPIUM—
479 pounds

PARAFFIN WAX, REFINED—
101,083 pounds, Brazil
10,335 pounds, Trinidad
84,152 pounds, Bolivia
33,000 pounds, Cuba
150 pounds, San Domingo
420 pounds, Hayti

POTASSIUM, CHLORATE—
26,500 pounds, Cuba

ROOTS—
60,122 pounds ginger, Jamaica

SODA, ASH—
422,485 pounds, Chile
221,505 pounds, Argentina

SODA, CAUSTIC—
950 pounds, Dutch W. Indies
269,235 pounds, Colombia
46,400 pounds, San Domingo
2,142,868 pounds, Argentina

SODA, SAL—
1,250 pounds, Colombia
275 pounds, French W. Indies
26,825 pounds, Cuba

SODIUM SILICATE—
21,422 pounds, Chile

SPICES—
850 pounds nutmegs, Mexico
210 pounds nutmegs, Cuba
300 pounds nutmegs, Peru
13,737 pounds pepper, Brazil
76,501 lbs. pepper, Venezuela
88,232 pounds pepper, Mexico

SPONGES—
312 pounds, Brazil
2 pounds, Dutch W. Indies
250 pounds, Trinidad
60 pounds, Cuba
10 pounds, Brit. W. Indies

WAX, VEGETABLE—
3,435 pounds, Australia
4,480 pounds, Norway

ZINC OXIDE—
4,760 pounds, Ecuador
2,500 pounds, Dutch W. Indies
6,750 pounds, Colombia
3,471 lbs,. French W. Indies
1,410 pounds, San Domingo
41,000 pounds, Chile

EXPORTATION OF FATS AND GREASES

The War Trade Board announces in a new ruling (W. T. B. R. 294) after consultation with the United States Food Administration, that applications for licenses to export animal and vegetable fats and greases testing 40 degrees liter and below will be considered, subject to the rules and regulations of the War Trade Board.

Applicants should, therefore, state in their applications the degree of hardness of the fat or grease they desire to export. Applications not giving this information will be considered as covering fats and greases testing above 40 degrees liter and will consequently be refused.

In order that the collectors of customs may have evidence that the fats and greases shipped against licenses which may be issued are as described in the licenses, such licenses will bear the following clause:

"This license is not valid unless presented to the collector of customs with a certificate from the inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture, showing that the degree of hardness conforms to the description given on this license."

Arrangements have been consummated with the Bureau of Animal Industry whereby inspectors are authorized to issue certificates upon proper examinations of fats and greases to be exported. Every shipment made in accordance with the above procedure is subject to re-examination at port of exit by the Bureau of Animal Industry.

Marden, Orth & Hastings Corporation is consolidating its various subsidiaries at the new headquarters of the company at 136 Liberty street. The New York offices of the companies which are under the Marden, Orth & Hastings Corporation control will be at the same address. These are: Calco Chemical Company, United Oil & Chemical Corporation, Buttercup Oil & Car Corporation, Edible Oil Company, Inc., Ruhm Phosphate Mining Company and M. O. H. of West Indies.

New Incorporations

Fox Chemical Corporation, Dover, Del., capital $1,000,000. J. A. Frere, New York; A. M. Haack, Jersey City; J. M. Frere, Wilmington, Del.

Alva Chemical Co., Manhattan, capital $10,000. A. M. and R. J. Jordan, C. C. Reeve, Woodhaven, L. I.

Titanic, Inc., Elizabeth, N. J., capital $99,000. To manufacture and sell airplane paints. E. G. Davis, Elizabeth; R. S. Doubleday, Newark; and E. T. Costello, New York.

The Alba Chemical Co., Manhattan, capital $75,000. R. W. Boenig, F. H. McRobert, F. B. Appleton, 50 East 42nd street, New York.

O. T. T. Company, Inc., Manhattan, capital $25,000. To make alkalies, chemicals and compounds. S. J. Loeb, B. Goodman, L. Posner, 19 Cedar street.

Niagara Falls Power Co., Niagara Falls, capital $26,000,000. Formed by consolidation of Cliff Electrical Distributing Co., the Niagara Falls Power Co., and Hydraulic Power Co., of Niagara Falls. F. Chormann, N. Biddle, E. D. Adams, 71 Broadway, New York.

Chapin Chemical Co., Dover, Del., capital $750,000. Charles H. Jones, W. I. N. Lofland, Frank Jackson, Wilmington, Del.

Capital Increases—Rollin Chemical Co., $2,000,000 to $3,180,000.
Benzo Chemical Co., Manhattan, $5,000 to $50,000.

MANUFACTURING ACTIVITY IN SEPTEMBER

Reports from manufacturers in New York State show that in September there were slightly fewer workers employed than in August. This is contrary to the usual trend as at this season the number of employees tends to increase. Of the eleven industry groups but three had more employees, namely, the metals, food and liquors, and light and power.

In contrast with August the chemicals, oils and paint industries employed slightly fewer workers but total wages increased 2 per cent. Compared with September, 1917, conditions are favorable as employees have increased 5 per cent and total wages 27 per cent.

"NATIONAL"

Drugs-Gums-Chemicals-Essential Oils

We manufacture and distribute Aniline Colors, Chemicals, Drugs, Essential Oils and Gums.

Barium Peroxide, 90%.
Calomel, Howard's.
Chalk Precipitated, Sturge's Eng.
Cod Liver Oil, Newfoundland.
Menthol.
Spermaceti.
Gums, Tragacanth and Arabic.

National Aniline & Chemical Company
Incorporated
21 Burling Slip, New York

Want Ads

EMPLOYEES FURNISHED. Stores sold—also furnished; All State. Positions. Doctors, Dentists, Veterinarians furnished. F. V. KNIEST, Omaha, Neb., Estab. 1904.

TO MANUFACTURERS—Do you need representation in Chicago and adjacent territory? I am a successful manufacturers' agent with a good following among the Drug Jobbers, Department Stores and Mail Order Houses. Only commission propositions considered. Address 1828 REPUBLIC BLDG., CHICAGO, ILL.

MERCK & CO.
Chemicals

St. Louis NEW YORK Montreal
Works at Rahway, N. J.

ANTHRAQUINONE

FLANDREAU & CO., Inc.

115 BROADWAY
NEW YORK

Rector 2133-2134-2135

"Hauling The Bark"

From the tree to your plant—a direct path paved with excellent service and skilled labor. The result—a superior cork which will warrant your investigation.

CHICAGO CORK WORKS CO.
MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS
624-630 So. Wabash Ave. Chicago, Ill.

Ethyl Propionate
Ethyl Butyrate

Spot Delivery from Either Coast

Two new solvents for soluble cotton (or pyroxylin).

These solvents can be advantageously used as substitutes for amyl acetate.

Ethyl Propionate has a specific gravity of .8963 and ranges in boiling points from approximately 75.0° C. to 110° C.

Ethyl Butyrate has a specific gravity of .8875 and ranges in boiling points from approximately 100° C. to 130° C.

Both solvents are particularly dry, comparing very favorably with amyl acetate in this respect.

Valerates

Zinc Valerate, U. S. P.

Organic Acids

Propionic, Butyric, Valeric and Iso-Valeric acids are offered in high purity.

Nitre Cake

Acidifying agent used to replace Sulphuric Acid.

Soluble Cotton Solutions

Lacquers	Leather Belt Cement	Aeroplane Dopes
Soluble Cotton	Leather Cloth Solutions	Ethyl Acetate
Thinners	Metal Lacquers	Special Mixtures

HERCULES POWDER CO.

Chemical Sales Division

WILMINGTON, DELAWARE

120 Broadway, New York City — **Chronicle Bldg., San Francisco**

New Jersey Zinc

The World's Standard for Zinc Products

ZINC DUST

THE requisite qualities for a Zinc Dust used in dyeing are content of zinc, brightness, uniformity and fineness.

New Jersey Zinc Dust averages from 93 to 95% metallic zinc, its surfaces are exceptionally bright, and over 95% will pass through a 350 mesh screen.

New Jersey Zinc Dust is a reliable, standard product that can be depended upon to liberate nascent hydrogen promptly and uniformly.

THE NEW JERSEY ZINC COMPANY

55 WALL STREET, NEW YORK

Established 1848

Chicago: Mineral Point Zinc Company, 1111 Marquette Building

A Contract is a Contract

BUSH, BEACH & GENT
INCORPORATED
80 MAIDEN LANE, New York — HOLBROOK BUILDING, San Francisco

BICHROMATE OF SODA
STOCKS NEARBY FUTURES
Special Terms to initiate business
Selling Agents for Sawyer Tanning Co., Napa, California

R. W. GREEFF & CO., Inc.
80 MAIDEN LANE
MANUFACTURERS AGENTS
EXPORTERS & IMPORTERS
Technical & Pharmaceutical Chemicals
Aniline Dyes & Intermediates
Agents for R. W. GREEFF & CO.
LONDON & MANCHESTER :: ENGLAND

U. S. P. CRESOL
ORTHO CRESOL
The Chatfield Manufacturing Co.
Cincinnati, Ohio, U. S. A.
DANA & COMPANY, Inc.
111 Broadway New York, N. Y.
EASTERN SELLING AGENTS

Iodine, Resublimed, U.S.P.
Iodide of Potash, U.S.P.
Carbonate of Potash, U.S.P.
Chlorate of Potash (Crystal or Powder) U.S.P.
S. SUZUKI & CO., Ltd.
15-21 Park Row New York

Oleoresin Aspidium U.S.P.
(Green or Brown Color)
Filicin 24/25%
We manufacture and have a continuous output of a high grade quality and can supply quantities for immediate or future delivery.
CHEMICAL WORKS MADOERY, Ltd.
ESTABLISHED 1902
BASEL, SWITZERLAND.
NEW YORK OFFICE 165 BROADWAY

Marden, Orth & Hastings Corp.
Established 1837
HEAVY CHEMICALS
INTERMEDIATES
ANILINE DYES
OILS, GREASES
61 Broadway, New York Phone: Bowling Green 9860
Boston Chicago Cleveland Seattle San Francisco

ALPHA NAPHTHYLAMIN (99%)
PARA AMIDO PHENOL (97%) **PARA NITRO PHENOL**
PARA TOLUIDIN, (99%)
TOLIDIN (98%) **1:3:6 ACID** (25-30%)
NEWPORT CHEMICAL WORKS, Inc.
120 BROADWAY NEW YORK CITY